TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894. No. 301

WE WILL DISPLAY
About Wednesday next the most suitable line of Xmas Presents to be had in the City.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St,
Always Open.

Have You Decided

About that Christmas Present yet? Let us help you.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government Street

THE ETHICS OF
Christmas:

Love is the underlying law of Christmas time, just as justice is or ought to be—of all other times. Cynics call the interchanges of the season "The Great Annual Game of Swap." We give because we love and are glad to give because we can. We can because at one store, at least everybody can afford to buy.

Here's a few appropriate gifts at

Appropriate Prices

BLACK DRESS SILKS, best and newest makes.
FANCY SHOT SURAHS in evening shades, in beautiful designs.
DRESS PATTERNS, stylish and seasonable.
FUR LINED AND TRIMMED CLOAKS, CAPES AND JACKETS.
FURS—Boas, Muffs, Collars, also children's sets at $1.25 and $1.50.
KID GLOVES, Bretagne, Lacing and other choice makes; see windows, all at $1.25.
UMBRELLAS, a first class assortment, both ladies' and gentlemen's. Also the "Gripsack" umbrella for travelers.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered Lawn, 1-2 doz. for $1.25; H. S. Cambric, 83k, Initial, Etc. Embroidered Ties.
REAL LACE in Bavaria Point, Honiton and Duchess in sets; Collars, Cuffs, and Handkerchiefs.
SILK HOSE, Morley's best makes in Black and Colored.
CASHMERE HOSE, "The Challenge" beyond compare the best 50c. hose in the city.
CHENELLE COVERS and CURTAINS, beautiful and cheap.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, light and warm from $6.50.

The above are a few of the many lines we have in stock from which a suitable and to be appreciated Christmas present may be selected.

SPOT CASH has put prices down so that extra value is assured. EARLY BUYING. It will be prudent to do holiday shopping this ensuing week and thereby save weariness on Xmas Eve.

THE WESTSIDE, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Our 15c Meals At The GEM RESTAURANT

Are unsurpassed by any House in the City. Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, in Hotel Victoria Block.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

Don't Miss the Great Opportunity of Securing Your Holiday Presents of

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,

At your own prices Without reserve. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded. Sales daily at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

49 GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Don't Think::

that because the Garments we produce are superior in point of Style, Fit and Finish—high class work in fact—that we are "high-priced" Tailors.

Don't think that!

Our prices are as low as those quoted by any Merchant Tailor—worthy the name—in British Columbia.

A. GREGG & SON,

TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.

Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.

Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS.... ROOMS: 19 to 22.... Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES...

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

CANADA'S DEAD PREMIER

Arrangements for the Transfer of the Remains Across the Atlantic.

Many Prominent People Call at the Colonial Office to Offer Condolence.

London, Dec. 15.—Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair and the Marquis of Lorne were among the callers at the Canadian office this morning to offer condolences at the death of Sir John Thompson. All the late confreres in the late Behring Sea arbitration have written letters of condolence as also has Lord Sackville and Ambassador Bayard. Further funeral arrangements have been deferred until the arrival of the cruiser Blenheim.

The first class cruiser Blenheim will arrive at Spithead on Tuesday next from Gibraltar and the body of the late premier will then be taken on board, probably in Portsmouth harbor, and the warship will proceed direct to Halifax, arriving there at about the end of the following week. The occasion is so rare for such an honor that no special rules of etiquette are laid down, the matter being left to the discretion of the commander of the ship. But the body will be taken in the most suitable part of the ship and when it is transported on board all the flags ashore and afloat will be half-masted. The remains of the Canadian premier will be received on board by a naval guard of honor and marines or sailors will mount guard over the coffin which will probably be covered with the Union Jack, throughout the voyage.

XMAS PERFUMES

An Elegant Line In Cut Glass Bottles

Watch for our display.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—6-roomed cottage and quarter of an acre on Craigflower road, Victoria West, price $2,000. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

LOST—A ladies gold hunting case watch, chain, and monogram on back and name inside; suitable reward given for its return to Amnesty & Howell's, Douglas St. d15-6t

TEN DOLLARS for five cents for the first successful solver of the Cellular Puzzle. Now on sale at all the booksellers. No better Xmas or New Years' Card.

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO SAMPSON'S Book Exchange to-night for something to read. d15-1t

LOST—On Tuesday a small black and tan pup. Finder suitably rewarded. Return to No. 2, cor. Chamber and Whittaker sts.

COME AND SEE

The Finest Tiger in the World

—at the—

Telegraph Hotel. Free to All.

WANTED.

By the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 19th inst.,

Separate or Whole Tenders for Plumbing, Carpentering, and Sewer Connections

to property on Douglas and Yates Streets. Plans and all particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, architect, at No. 6, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. M. JOHNSON,
Agent for S. J. Pitts, the owner.
Victoria, B.C., Dec. 13, 1894. de14-4t

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions from Ed. Scrope Shrapnel, Esq., of Royal Canadian Academy and Ontario Society of Artists, to sell by Public Auction

On Friday, December 21,

AT 2 P.M.

on the premises now occupied as the STANLEY HOUSE, Government Street,

21 OIL PAINTINGS.

26 WATER COLORS.

Now on view at

SOMERS' ART GALLERY

Up to Thursday noon.
Catalogues ready Monday noon.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

New Ads. Continued on Page 3.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Funeral of Ferdinand De Lesseps, the French Engineer.

London, Dec. 15.—Advices from Tamatave say the French occupied Tamatave on Dec. 10th, without any opposition.

A number of Armenian refugees have arrived at Athens. They report that on November 14th the Kurdish governor of Van devastated the villages of Bohaz, Kesan and Hezav. One hundred and twenty-six Armenian peasants were tortured and lodged in prison at Van, charged with being insurgents.

A dispatch from Paris says the funeral of Ferdinand de Lesseps took place to-day the remains being buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. A number of distinguished persons attended.

A duel with swords was fought to-day near Paris between M. Paul Bluysen, of Lajour, and M. Touro, of La Petit Republique. Bluysen was wounded in the arm and Touro received a wound in the stomach.

BOWELL'S DIFFICULT TASK

Ministers Haggart and Wallace Already Kicking Over the Traces.

Two Factions of the Conservative Party Fighting for the Premiership.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—Haggart and Wallace have joined their forces and are opposing Bowell in his work of forming a cabinet. The latter, however, thinks he will succeed. The Toronto Mail has rushed to Haggart's assistance. Matters are beginning to get lively. The story about Lord Aberdeen asking Sir Frank Smith to form a cabinet is thought to work well in Bowell's interest with the Irish Catholics.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

A FATAL FIGHT.

New Orleans, Dec. 15.—Andy Bowen, the New Orleans light weight pugilist, who was knocked unconscious by Lavigne last night by a right hand swing on the point of the jaw in the 18th round, never regained consciousness, and died at 7:15 this morning. Lavigne, his seconds and timekeeper, consisting of Pugilist Jim Hall, Sam Fitzpatrick, Martin Murphy and George Considine, also Referee Duffy, were arrested and are now in custody.

The mayor has issued an order revoking the permission for the Dempsey-Ryan fight.

It is believed that Bowen's death will give a check to prize fighting here. Last night's fighting was well attended. Bowen was whipped from the beginning. When he fell at the end of the fatal 18th round his body stretched out rigidly. After waiting for some time he was removed to his home in an ambulance. His wife was waiting his return hopeful that he would come home a victor, and the shock to her nerves may be imagined when he was brought home all but dead. She bore up bravely, however, and helped the physicians all she could to revive her husband. Just before Bowen died she leaned over the bed and implored him to say something to her, but the pugilist merely shivered and groaned and shortly after breathed his last.

YACHTING.

DNRAVEN ANXIOUS.

London, Dec. 15.—Dunraven, in an interview to-day, declared he was anxious for any kind of a race that could take place in America. He no longer cared, whether it was for America's cup.

The Prince of Wales will attend the meeting of the Royal Yacht squadron to-day called in connection with America's cup challenge.

At a meeting of the Royal Yacht squadron at Marlborough house this afternoon nothing was settled in regard to the question concerning the race for the America cup.

THE ARCHER CASE.

C.P.N. Company Awarded Salvage and Expenses.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease this morning handed out his judgment in the admiralty case re the ship Archer: The C.P.N. Company were the plaintiffs or rather they represented all the plaintiffs in the case and they sued for $2,567 salvage share and $1,468 expenses of bringing the ship into port. The proceeds of the sale of the ship were $4,034 out of which certain payments were made leaving $3,467.63. It was in short as the learned judge in his judgment says "an action for the distribution of the proceeds" and the point to be settled was whether the plaintiffs as salvors were entitled to the actual cash disbursements they had been put to in bringing the ship safely into port as well as the salvage share which they claimed.

The judgment winds up with awarding the plaintiffs out of the proceeds of the ship the gross sum of $2,967 to cover the salvage reward and any loss or expense the salvors have incurred, and no costs.

E. V. Bodwell for the plaintiffs and J. A. Aikman for the defendants.

ROYALISTS' LAST KICK.

Smouldering Scheme to Upset the Republican Government of Hawaii.

H. M. S. Hyacinthe Remains at Honolulu to Protect British Interests.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—A letter from Honolulu says: H. M. S. Hyacinth is again detained here by the British commissioner, who apprehends disorder and insecurity to lives and property of British subjects in Honolulu from an insurrection. Captan May has several times postponed his departure at the urgent request of H. B. M. commissioner, Mr. Hawes. On the third he received from home fresh instructions to sail. He gave out that he was positively going on the fifth to the South Pacific and Pitcairn islands. Major Hawes again interposed in the most urgent manner and prevailed upon him to remain. It is known that the commissioner received from some of his countrymen, who are in the confidence of the royalists, specific information of a contemplated movement, and is satisfied that they are planning to overthrow the government at an early date. The Hyacinth will now probably remain until relieved by the presence of either an American or British ship of war. The government are fully alert, and have not the slightest fear of not being able to easily suppress any insurrection that the royalists are capable of attempting. Still, they are quite willing that the Hyacinth should remain here so as to give a greater sense of security. It is remarkable that the administration has left Honolulu for four months without the presence of an American warship. Minister Willis is known to be anxious for the presence of an American vessel. As to any actual probability of an attempt of the royalists against the government it may be confidently said that there is none whatever. That they are very earnestly planning and working for such an attempt there is no doubt. It is the last desperate move of their hopeless game. Ever since the recognition of the republic by all the powers they have become sensible that any help from the outside to restore the queen cannot be hoped for. If they are to gain that end they must do it for themselves. There are a number of white men among them, chiefly English, and a good many half whites, who feel very intent upon recovering their lost cause. While the natives largely sympathize with them in a mild way, they are too comfortable to be enthused into fighting for that object, and would in any case be of little account in facing the fire of our well drilled white volunteers.

The royalists are believed to possess about three hundred rifles and a supply of ammunition. What they most lack are the proper men to handle the arms. They have not a sufficient number of white partizans to risk any attack, even if they could in a moment of slumber surprise the government with its twelve hundred armed supporters. Every thinking man perceives that the republican government has come to Hawaii to stay. Schemes to restore the monarchy are without bottom; the dying spasm of a lost cause.

The royalist papers are now bemoaning the total apathy of the native partizans both in Honolulu and on the other islands.

BANK STATEMENT.

Report of the Associated Banks for the Last Week.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Associated banks show the following changes. Reserve increase, $443,175; loans decrease, $962,200; specie increase, $6,875,000; legal tender decrease, $6,246,300; deposits decrease, $1,246,300; circulation decrease, $29,900. The banks now hold $33,345,825 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

BANCO-ROMANO SCANDAL.

Intense Interest in the Publication of the Giolotti Papers.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The publication of the Giolotti papers is awaited by the whole reading public with intense interest. The Fanfulli says the documents show that fifty four deputies were bribe takers. It is known, however, that the bulk of the papers concern matters already thoroughly discussed. Among the private bills laid before the parliamentary committee of inquiry were some one hundred domestic letters belonging to Mme. Crispi and not relating in any way to Banco Romano affairs or politics. Mme. Crisni threatens to sue Giolotti for theft and defamation of of character.

OVER DUE COLLIERS.

Neither the Montserrat Nor the Keeweena Have Arrived at 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—There has been no sign of either the steamer Montserrat or the Keeweena, coal laden from Nanaimo, up to 1 p.m. These vessels were due on Monday last, and it is generally believed in shipping circles that they have met with disaster. Much anxiety is also expressed for the bark Columbia, eleven days out from Port Blakely with lumber, and the barkentine Mermaid, thirteen days out from Seattle with coal. Every vessel arriving has passed through the gale, and all show signs of heavy weather.

THE WAR ABOUT ENDED

Some of the Results That May be Brought About by the Japanese.

Further Particulars Respecting the Fall of the Chinese Stronghold.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 29.—(Correspondence of the United Press via San Francisco, Dec. 14.)—One of the outcomes of the war between China and Japan will be a new line of steamers from the latter country to the United States. The relation of cause and effect is not self-evident here, but the matter stands thus: When the war commenced the Japanese government had immediate need of transports. Recourse was had to the various native shipping companies, the minister of the crown being resolved to avoid the complications incidental to employing foreign owned vessels for military purposes. A fleet of about seventy steamers were quickly collected. Of course the withdrawal of so many vessels from the maritime carrying trade caused great inconvenience to merchants. The chief drafts had to be made on the ships of the Japan Mail steamship company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), and the sudden diversion of more than half of them to warlike purposes could not fail to be severely felt by shippers of goods. Immediately steps were taken to supply the deficiency. The company received orders from the treasury to buy freely and the result was that within four months twenty large steamers were added to its fleet at a cost of some six million yen. But, in the meanwhile, the nation has learned a vivid lesson. It understands now the vital importance of possessing a fleet of steamers capable of transporting large bodies of men at a moment's notice, and capable also of serving as armed cruisers. For such steamers there is only one commercial use at present, namely, to ply between Japan and the United States. It has long been an ambition of Japan's to extend her maritime enterprise to the shores of her great and friendly neighbor, and her hesitation to make the effort will have been completely dispelled before the conclusion of this war. The steamers employed will be of the finest and swiftest type, performing the ocean journey in nine or ten days and bringing New York within a little more than a fortnight of Tokio. Thus the result of the war will be not only to add largely to the efficiency of Japan's coastwise marine by increasing its numerical strength, but also to establish closer contact between the great republic and the empire of the Rising Sun.

Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese on November 21 and 22, just a month after the transports carrying its besiegers had steamed away from the shores of Japan. The manner of its fall astounded everyone, not excepting the Japanese themselves. Theoretically the place was impregnable against attack from the sea front. On the land side its defences were not so strong, but there had been ample time to strengthen them and abundant material was at hand, while nature had lent powerful aid by throwing around the west of the fortress a semi-circle of hills varying in height from 300 to 6500 feet, and offering ideal sites for batteries and entrenchments. An English newspaper correspondent, writing from the place ten days before its fall, told how thousands of Chinese infantry and cavalry, well disciplined, and armed with magazine rifles of the most approved pattern, were drilling for hours every day, and declared unhesitatingly that the Japanese could never take it, that they missed their opportunity, that the garrison was fully prepared and that Port Arthur would justify the prescience of those who had foreseen a moment when the petty tide of Japanese aggression would be as foam against the rock of China's vast resources. The Japanese did not underrate their task. On the eve of the receipt of the final news their military experts said gravely there would be a heavy loss of life. The slow march of events in the peninsula had also begun to wear an ominous look. Chin Chow and Talien were taken on the 6th and 7th of November. Thence to Port Arthur the distance was only forty miles, yet two weeks passed and the attack had not been delivered. There had been no actual reverses. Evil tidings of this nature would have travelled swiftly, but the apparent hesitation of a man like Lieut.-General Yamaji, who is a Japanese ideal of stern determination and daring, seems to imply the existence of most formidable obstacles. Misgivings grew stronger when it was learned that there had been a proposal to rush this place on the heels of the fugitives from Talis and Chinchow, but that Yamaji had shaken his head and said "wait." Yet, after all, Yamaji's "wait" meant only that he wanted his siege train. Thirty 12 centimetre guns and six rifled mortars were still on board ship. To land them at the original place of debarkation would have involved an overland journey of 120 miles, and big guns do not cross mountains easily or travel swiftly along narrow roads already insufficient for the passage of troops. Therefore Yamaji's plan was to keep the siege train on board ship until Talien Wan had been captured.

Talien is within forty miles of Port Arthur. It has a magnificent harbor, fully equiped with stone jetties, lifted cranes, and all the paraphernalia of a modern naval station. Yamaji intended that the appliances prepared so carefully by the Chinese for their own use should be turned to the advantage of the invaders. He took Talien on the 7th of November, and so soon as the harbor had been freed of its pavement of torpedoes the Japanese steamed in and landed a cargo of big guns. These heavy pieces furnished a key to the scheme of attack. The Chinese defences were to be battered into an approachable condition before the storming parties advanced against them. It was a programme embraced upon the first principles of modern strategy, and the 20th of of November saw its consummation, when a hundred guns of heavy artillery, field and mountain pieces and mortars raine da stormr of shell and shot against the Chinese entrenchments from dawn until dusk. That was the interpretation of grim Yamaji's waiting. At daybreak on the morning of the 21st the Japanese moved to the assault. They were in three divisions, the wings being charged with the immediate duty of escalade, the centre with the function of maintaining a cannonade and furnishing reserves to either flanks. The Chinese fought well, but the backbone had been knocked out of their resistance by the furious fire of the previous day. It was a question of noting the hour when each fort of the entrenchments fell. Half past eight, half past eleven, two o'clock, and so forth, peacemeal defences succumbed, and before evening the whole position was virtually won, though not until the forenoon of the 22nd were the last forts on the sea front occupied. As usual the Chines collapsed in the later stages of the conflict. They have a practical method of battle. It consists in inferring from the issue of the first commission the value of their capacity for successful resistance and regulating their subsequent conduct by the inference. Concluding that the game was lost at Port Arthur, they devoted themselves to absconding. As the Japanese were quite willing to facilitate their escape, it is possible that a large number of the 20,000 forming the garrison got away. As yet details are not forthcoming. On the Japanese side the casualties seem to have been about four hundred; on the Chinese some three thousand. No attempt was made to destroy the docks, the various forms of apparatus, the material of war and the harbor craft. Everything fell into the hands of the assailants.

DEBS' CONVICTION.

Arranging for an Appeal from the Decision.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The convicted officers and directors of the American Railway Union had a conference with their attorney, Clarence Darrow, in the latter's office yesterday afternoon as to the best way of proceeding now that they have been sentenced to spend a term in jail. Darrow said he did not think there was any doubt that they had the right of appeal, although an appeal is not usual in such cases. The matter is one of argument and the question would have to be argued before Judge Woods. The defendants smile grimly when this mode of obtaining their release is mentioned. Another plan, the one which will probably be adopted is to ask the supreme court for a habeas corpus. This can be done without going through the intermediate courts of appeal, or a writ of habeas corpus can be asked for from any United States circuit judge, and if he decides not to grant it, an appeal can be taken to the supreme court. It is by no means certain yet that the men will have to go to jail, and it is assured that they will not have to go on Dec. 23, which is the expiration of the ten days given them by Judge Woods in which to map out a plan of action. Before the ten days have expired Attorney Darrow will have mapped out some line of procedure, and while it is pending the men have the right to go free on bail which they will avail themselves of.

George W. Howard, vice-president of the A. R. U., it is reported, has severed his connection with the organization. It appears that there has been friction between Howard and the other members.

ARMENIAN ENQUIRY.

European Delegates to the Independent Commission.

London, Dec. 14.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople writes: "Complaints have reached Constantinople that in many districts of Asia Minor, Armenians are imprisoned for ransom. It is reported that the head of every Armenian family in Bitlis has been in prison."

The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says that the independent commission to go to Armenia will consist of Mr. Graves, English consul in Bitlis, and a delegate each from France and Russia. His dispatch discredits the report that the commission would be composed of the Russian, English and French consuls at Erzeroom.

Constantinople, Dec. 14.—The Porte has agreed that the British, French and Russian consuls at Erzeroom may become members of the commission of enquiry to be sent to Armenia. It is reported that the Sultan objected to U. S. Consul Jewett's separate enquiry, and that consequently it will not be made.

RAINER STEAMING.

Smoke Issuing From the Peak of the Monarch of the Sound.

Tacoma, Dec. 14.—An unusual amount of steam came out of Mount Ranier yesterday, and hundreds of people inspected the beautiful peak through telescopes and with the naked eye. At the county court house Deputy Sheriff Hicks believed he saw places where the snow had entirely disappeared from the mountain sides, and he gathered a large crowd to witness the sight. Some said the warm winds melted the snow and others said the bare spots resulted from avalanches.

At the wharf opinion was divided as to whether steam or smoke or drifting snow caused the mountain to "smoke." Fred G. Plummer looked at the mountain through his telescope and reported an unusual quantity of steam issuing from the north side of the mountain.

From the steps of the Church of the Holy Communion, where C. C. Fisher viewed the mountain, the steam looked like real smoke. C. C. Talbot, the mountain climber, said it was drifting snow and steam, principally the former.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Four Millions to be Shipped by To-Day's Steamers.

New York, Dec. 15.—Gold shipments were the principal topic of discussion in stock exchange circles yesterday but it is doubtful if the actual reports had much influence on prices. The trading, outside of a few industrials, was very light and its character was largely professional. The opening was fairly firm but on the liquidation, not large in amount but pretty constant. Prices softened and continued feverish until the close of business, when practically all the active stocks were lower than on the previous day. The gold to be shipped by to-day's steamers will probably exceed four million dollars, the known amount arranged for up to the close of business being $3,500,000. Some intending shippers announced their intention of holding over their consignments to await developments next week and it is possible that at the last moment others may do likewise. The main business in wheat was in a scalping and switching way, with outsiders very quiet and local speculators holding off for further reports of crop damages. Stock abroad showed an increase and Europe appeared to be rather a free seller, while the west was pushing supplies forward to a liberal extent. The changes were very limited and confined to 1-8 to 1-4 cent, and prices irregular. Provisions were lower but closed steady.

Stocks opened lower this morning. American sugar was particularly weak, declining about 1 per cent.

The steamer La Champaign sailed for Europe to-day with nearly one million dollars in gold on board.

BOSS CROKER INTERVIEWED.

He Tells About the Checks Sent To Tammany and Endorsed by Him.

New York, Dec. 15.—The proceedings of the Lexow investigation committee are the all absorbing topic of discussion among local politicians at present. Richard Croker, formerly leader of Tammany Hall and chairman of the finance committee, was visited yesterday by a reporter and asked about the testimony of the Lexow witness Moran, who swore to having sent checks to Tammany Hall as campaign contributions. These checks were sent to Mr. Croker and endorsed by him. Mr. Croker said:

"The checks explain themselves. As the witness testified, they were sent as contributions to Tammany Hall. As chairman of the finance committee of that organization I endorsed them. Most of the checks that came to Tammany Hall for campaign contributions were made out to my order, and of course I endorsed them, just as any business man would endorse a check sent to him. The money that these checks represented was sent for campaign purposes."

"Why don't they ask the Union League club, the Republicans and the County Democracy about campaign contributions? Let the committee, if it wants to look into the subject of campaign contributions look into all parties, and not make the inquiry partizan"

"Have you read Mr. Goff's statement to-day inviting you to testify?"

"Oh, yes."

"Are you going to volunteer as a witness?"

"I cannot answer that question, because I don't know. I will not say as to whether I will be a witness or not, for the reason that I have not considered the matter. I don't care to talk about it now."

Mr. Croker declined to discuss the Creedon matter or any other phase of the Lexow investigation.

PRISON INSTRUCTION.

The Method Adopted in the Prisons of France.

Considerable credit is due to the French system of adapting the labor and occupation of prisoners to useful ends, both physically and morally. All the trades taught are more or less useful to the prisoner after liberation, while in the long term prison at Melun first offenders are put at once to learn the honorable art of printing. The workshops of the new prisons, which are gradually superseding the older structures, are centres of healthy, active life, with a scale of payment according to the work done. Labor is also proportioned to the prisoners' mental capacity, health, habits and disposition.

The question of recreation, too, is taken specially into account, thus not only reducing the monotony of prison existence, but forming an incentive to prisoners to industry and observance of discipline. Another point worthy of attention is the principle of enabling prisoners to preserve their self-esteem, evidenced by the various little rewards and distinctions conferred for good conduct and good service, as well as by the form of labor to which each is subjected. It may therefore be taken for granted that in the French model prison every effort is made in the direction of humanising the prisoner. Hence the intellectual side of life naturally plays a considerable part in the daily discipline. Every prisoner is obliged to attend a school every day either as a pupil or a teacher. The subjects taught are varied and scholarly, including mathematics and foreign languages.

In some prisons there is a brass band and a music room. The mind is further enriched and solaced by occasional community readings, singing and concerts. Brightness and cheerfulness accompany the daily promenade, the exercise yard being profusely planted with trees and flowers. As for spiritual requirements, priest, pastor and rabbia have every facility for intercourse with the prisoners, of which they largely avail themselves. That other important subject, the stomach, is also not disregarded, for it is clear that efforts such as described above would be futile if spent on convicts whose only thought is a "good square meal." Here we have the French system of the canteen, which supplements out of the prisoners' earnings the ordinary dietary regulations, which of themselves are favorable, thus enabling the prisoners to live in comparative comfort.

Finally, the question of outside communication is solved satisfactorily for the prisoner, who not only can see his relations several times during the week, even when under punishment, but may write home practically as often as he likes.—The Contemporary Review.

RUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.

It Embraces a Million Noblemen and Princesses Who Are Shop Girls.

Russia possesses 650,000 nobles, without counting 350,000 whose titles are not hereditary. Among the Russian nobility there are many of foreign origin. The Russian social code recognizes four categories or estates (Soslovia), that is to say nobles, priests, town dwellers and peasants. The character of their employment distinguishes these classes from one another. Each is dependent on the czar for all its privileges; and the emperor has absolute power to change the condition of his subjects from a high to a low estate. None of these classes possesses either a historical, a political or a social individuality. The Russian aristocracy is deprived of political importance, and it cannot boast of such chivalrous qualities as distinguished the French nobles. For the present it lacks sufficient good sense or education to play any part in public life. Russian aristocrats all wish to be considered as direct descendants of the Boyars, merely because it is pleasant to be such, and thus get a position of social superiority. Their ambition goes no higher. The Boyars, like the feudal western landowners, are the descendants of the men who of old composed the Russian prince's army. The Russian arsitocracy have in great part retained their places in court, so that there can be encountered most of the old historic names. Children of both sexes inherit the titles of their parents.

The Russian aristocracy is distinguished by overweening pride and haughtiness, and at the same time there is often united to this in a bizarre contrast, a certain snobbishness. Access to the circles of high society is very difficult; it is only possible to penetrate into them if well born and educated. The Russians rarely abandon their titles, being too proud of them to quit them easily. A marriage between a poor gentleman and a rich stranger, and vice versa, is considered in this country as a shameful mesalliance, and the couple would not be received in the aristocratic salons of the capital. Tolstoi, as well as Prince Maschersky, director of the newspaper Graidanine, has given in his novel very exact and graphic descriptions of Russian high life. But, with all their innate pride, the Russian great folk have never looked upon work as degrading. Thus, if need be, they will adopt with ease and without mauvaise honte, any offices, any public charges. There is at St. Petersburg a prince who serves in the custom house, and many nobles and titled men become professors, school masters and even actors. In a pastry cook shop at Moscow some princesses of high blood serve behind the counter; others will become governesses, companions, housekeepers, telegraph clerks—in fact, will adopt any employment that may turn up.—The Leisure Hour.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses with perfect ease to wearer than by all other devices combined. They retain the worst rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. $7 patents to overcome DEFORMITY
Ill. book free
CHARLES CLUTHE,
134 King St. W., Toronto

GROCESIER.

New Goods

American Hams	15
Hamilton Pork	12 1-2
Cottolene	12 1-2
Dairy Butter, good	20
Pots Royal Arms Cheese	35
Pure Lard	15

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

Are You In the Swim?

Everybody is who buys their Groceries At

W. Hazlett's Cash Grocery,
72 Fort Street, near Douglas.

—PRICES AWAY DOWN—

5 lb. Pails Mince Meat	75 cts.
5 lb. Pails Jam	65 cts.
7 lb. Pails Jam	85 cts.
3 1-2 lbs. Currants	25 cts.
3 1-2 lbs. Raisins	25 cts.
2 lbs. Best Prunes	25 cts.
2 lbs. Best Apricots	25 cts.
2 lbs. Dried Apples	25 cts.
Japanese Oranges	50 cts per box

And a comple stock of First Class Groceries at Equally Low Prices.

Note the address: 72 Fort Street, near Douglas. A call solicited.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

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CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervousness, Weakness of Body, Brain and Nerves, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions and all Effects caused by abuses or indiscretion. Ex-lax and other medicines $1.00 are worse. Restores Small Weak Organs and Shrunken parts. Fully developes and restores small parts

TERRIBLE STORMS.

Bark India Has a Narrow Escape From Complete Wreck Off Cape Blanco.

Barkentine John Worster Abandoned at Sea—Storm Tossed Coasters.

As vessels arrive at different ports along the coast additional particulars are received of the storm that raged during the latter part of last week and the first few days of the present week. On Tuesday the barkentine John Worster, Captain Hansen, from Seattle for San Francisco, with a cargo of coal, was abandoned off Gray's Harbor. The crew of ten men worked four days at the pumps. They were picked up on Tuesday in bad condition by the barkentine North Bend and taken to Hoquiam. The North Bend sighted on Sunday in latitude 46.45, longitude 125.0, a British ship in ballast on her beam ends, her sails and foretopmast gone. She was seen from daylight until 4 p.m., but there were no signals of distress.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the ship India arrived there on Thursday and relieved many anxious minds concerning her safety. She was heavily loaded with coal when she left Nanaimo nineteen days ago, and when shipmasters who were lucky enough to reach port told of the awful gales that were blowing out at sea there was some apprehension felt for the safety of the India. She was sighted far off land early in the morning, and about noon she was headed for the Golden Gate in tow. Great holes yawned in her bulwarks and her rigging was tangled. Ropes, sails and fittings lay about the decks in a confused snarl, and the crew were hardly able to make the tug's hawser fast when they were taken in tow. Captain Merriman says he does not know how they managed to weather the storm, and his presence in port to-day, he claimed, was entirely due to the heroic work of the crew. For eleven days and nights they stood continually at their posts and never flinched.

The ship was off Cape Blanco when the gale first struck her. That was on December 1, and the long battle with the waves commenced. Sea after sea broke over her, and as she rolled in the huge billows seams in her hull opened and water spurted into her hold in many places. The pumps were worked by a donkey engine, and they served to keep the hold clear for a day or two, but during a particularly heavy blow a wave that broke on the deck smashed in the doors of the engine room, and the fires under the boilers were extinguished. From that time on the men were compelled to work the pumps to keep the ship from sinking. The decks were almost continually waist deep with water and the men were compelled to lash themselves in place to keep from being washed overboard at every roll of the ship. For six days the ship weathered gale after gale successfully, with the exception of losing a few sails, but on the seventh day the wind seemed to have joined forces with all the gales of the preceding six days, determined on destroying the ship. The seas, too, rose and washed the ship about more dangerously than before. She rolled frightfully, and Captain Merriman said the old collier actually dipped her yards in the sea. In the blow sail after sail was torn out of the bolt ropes, and before new ones could be bent she was in the trough of the sea, thrown almost on her beam ends by the gale. Her cargo shifted to starboard, giving her a heavy list. She lay almost on her side with the starboard under water and the seas rolling over her.

The men were called from the pumps, and, headed by the captain, every man on board, with the exception of the one at the wheel, went below to trim cargo, and for over fifty hours they stayed below, at last succeeding in righting the ship. In the meantime the galley had been washed clean, and it was a day after the ship was again put on an even keel before anything could be cooked. The men were faint for the lack of food, but they kept at their work, and the ship arrived in port without further mishap. While the ship was in the greatest peril the schooner General Manning, bound from Gray's Harbor for San Francisco, was sighted, and she was asked to stand by until the danger was past, but she had all she could do to take care of herself, and a few hours afterwards she was out of sight. The last three days of the trip were pleasant, but when she was towed in she had about four feet of water in her hold.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The steamer Willamette came in from the Sound with a cargo of coal. She was nearly three days over due, and accounts for the delay by the storm. Off Cape Blanco she was hove to for seventeen hours, and her captain reports that the storm was the most severe of any he has experienced on the coast.

The steamer Walla Walla came in early yesterday morning from Victoria, nearly a day late.

News of the arrival of the ships St. Jorn and Glen Luis at Portland is being patiently waited for by the local agents. Both vessels left in advance of the Scottish Dale, which was towed into Port Townsend on Wednesday in a disabled condition. It is thought the other two vessels encountered the same gale, and as they were in ballast, it is thought that they have had a rough experience.

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 14.—The lighthouse keeper at Tillamook reports that between 11 and 6 a.m. on Sunday last the worst hurricane ever experienced on the coast raged around the lighthouse. Great mountains of water rolled in from the southwest, and, breaking against the base of the rock, would run up its steep sides and spend their force on the building, which trembled and rocked as if ready to tumble into the raging sea. By noon the storm was on in all its fury, and the seas rolled higher and higher. A great crash of glass shortly after noon told of the damage caused by the waves and fragments of rock that had been torn loose from the main rock and hurled against the outer glass that protects the costly lenses. Examination showed that the panes were all broken, the lenses ruined and the clock machinery that revolves the light so badly damaged as to render it useless.

The force of the wind and waves can be judged when it is known that the lights broken are 130 feet above high water. A monster rock, weighing perhaps a ton, was hurled upwards by the waves nearly 100 feet, and coming down crashed through the roof of the hall and kitchen. The range was ruined and every movable article in the kitchen was washed away. At one time six feet of water was in the siren room and four feet in the living rooms. These rooms are eighty-eight feet above high water. Nearly everything in the way of edibles, except the canned goods, were ruined. The cistern pump was rendered useless, and so much salt water entered the tanks that the fresh water was made brackish, though not unfit for use. The report states that the men are all well, and have plenty of canned goods to last another week. Ordinary lanterns are hung in the tower and will be used until the damage can be repaired.

Seattle, Dec. 14.—The schooner Emma Claudina, which arrived in port Wednesday, nine days from San Francisco, brought word of the heavy storm which has been raging along the coast for the past ten days. Captain Nelsen stated that he had encountered nothing but one continual gale and heavy seas since leaving. The roughest part was encountered in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, and at one time it looked as if the schooner would be blown on the beach at East point, on the British side, between Smith's island and Race rocks.

The wind at this point blew so hard that the schooner would not come about, and it was only by quick action on the part of the crew and the able seamanship of Captain Nelsen that she was got out of her perilous positon. When in this position the mainsail and spanker were blown away, but the captain soon had it repaired, and got the ship about and made for the American side, where it was calm. During all this time the waves were running sky high, and it was with great difficulty that the crew kept their places. On Sunday, while the vessel was off the cape, the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour from the westward. Captain Nelsen said that in all his experience he never saw the wind from so many directions in so short a space of time. Nearly all his sails were blown away, and he will have them reset in this city.

Port Townsend, Dec. 14.—A lumber laden vessel is believed to have been wrecked on the coast below Cape Flattery. Charles Willoughby, who has just arrived from the Ozette river, reports that the coast for miles is strewn with fresh lumber. A badly battered main hatch and also a large amount of heavy beam timber has also come ashore. Nothing could be learned relative to the identity of the vessel.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The collier Montserrat is now five days over due from Nanaimo. The steamer San Bonito arrived this morning after a very rough time. The San Bonito left Nanaimo three days after the Montserrat. Captain Smith says that for three days and nights he was without sleep. It is feared that the vessel has met with disaster. The collier Keewenaw left Nanaimo at the same time as the Montserrat and has not yet put in an appearance.

HENRY IRVING.

THE GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS. HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST. HIS OPINION ON 'VIN MARIANI.'

It is said of Mr. Irving that, though an upright and thoroughly honorable man he plays the Devil (Faust) as no other man can.

After perusing the many strong expressions from other eminent men and women througout Europe as to the merits of Vin Mariani as a tonic stimulant Mr. Irving says: 'I can certainly add my testimonial to the virtues of 'Vin Mariani,' which I have found excellent, and am well convinced of its quality.' This tonic coca wine (Vin Mariani) invigorates and sustains weak constitutions run down by over-exertion of body or brain. What can be more convincing than the written endorsements of seven thousand prominent physicians. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents of this beautiful wine, and get a little album, free, containing the photos and testimonials of celebrities throughout the world.

We climb the hill of fame together. Duke of Cambridge Blend and Brown's * Special Scotch. Takes more than three of a kind to beat this pair.**

—Look here! you cannot do better than buy a real pretty lamp at Weiler Bros.

WESTMINSTER'S ADDRESS.

"A Province Without a Grievance" that Has a Great Many Complaints.

The following is the address prepared for presentation to Sir Charles H. Tupper, but which had to be taken as read on account of the minister's hurried departure for the east. It is a sort of general indictment of the Dominion government by the city of New Westminster:

The Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

Sir,—On behalf of the citizens the mayor and council of the city of New Westminster desire to give you a cordial welcome to the city. In the past we have occasionally had the pleasure of receiving ministers of the crown from the federal capital, and we are always glad of the opportunity of meeting those who have risen to positions of honor and responsibility in the service of the country. Your journey across the continent will doubtless have given you some conception of the vast extent of territory embraced in the Dominion of Canada, and it is hoped your stay on the Pacific coast may be long enough to enable you to form a reasonably accurate opinion respecting the magnificent resources of this great Province of British Columbia. We are so far separated from the seat of government that the delays in the adjustment of grievances often produce discouragement and dissatisfaction, and we are sure you will not take it amiss if we avail ourselves of your presence here to call your attention to some matters which we deem worthy of your consideration. (1) The fishing industry is one of the most important on the Fraser river, giving employment to a large number of men and largely increasing the exports of the province. It is a matter of regret that of late years the business of fishing has to a considerable extent fallen into the hands of foreigners who have no permanent interest in the province, while some of our own citizens find it difficult to secure employment. Without pronouncing any opinion respecting the fishing regulations generally, we hope they may be so adjusted as to promote the best interests of the industry. (2) It is a matter of much regret that the battery of garrison artillery so long existing in this city has been disbanded. From information in possession of the council it would seem that an investigation should be made, and we shall be glad if the company can be reorganized. In this connection we have to remind you that an appropriation has been made by your government for the erection of a new drill shed, which is very much required, and the site for which has been set apart by the corporation. (3) About fifteen years ago, when an epidemic was prevailing among the Indians, several small parcels of land in the suburbs of the city were set apart as Indian reserves. The boundaries of the city have since been extended so as to take in these lands; and as they are quite unsuitable as Indian reserves, and have never been used to any extent as such, the council is of opinion that the interests of all parties would be best served if they were conveyed to the corporation. (4) Your attention is called to the federal building occupied by the post office, customs, lands and fisheries departments, which has become in in some respects too small for the business transacted therein, and we should be glad to see the building enlarged, or a new one erected on the adjoining lot. (5) At the time of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway to this city the government agreed to permit the road to pass through a small strip of land known as the penitentiary reserve on payment of a nominal rental by the city. When the lease was presented for execution the rental named therein was found to be $50 a year. Objection was taken to the sum as excessive, but as it seemed most important that the road should be completed with the least possible delay, the lease was signed on behalf of the corporation with the hope that the government would afterwards consent to a material reduction. This hope has not as yet been realized, and we will be glad if as a result of your visit the rent shall be reduced to a nominal sum. (6) The corporation is about to make arrangements for the erection of a first-class iron and steel bridge over the Fraser river for the accommodation of such railways as may wish to enter the city from the south, as well as for public traffic. The undertaking involves the expenditure of about $400,000, which is a very large sum for a small community. The provincial government has engaged to contribute towards the work $18,000 a year for seven years; and it is hoped your government as well may come to our aid with such assistance as will enable the work to be carried out without imposing an unreasonable burden upon the corporation. The bridge will be a public work of great importance, and will add materially to the value of the lands lying on the south side of the Fraser river, a considerable portion of which is owned by the Federal government. It is estimated that the cost of the bridge will be increased upwards of $50,000 by reason of the customs duties imposed on materials entering into its construction, which must be imported. It may be added that the corporation paid about $50,000 in duties on the iron and steel used in our waterworks. It is respectfully requested that your government will contribute towards the bridge a sum equal to the sum promised by the government of British Columbia, or at least equal to the duties above mentioned. (7) We beg also that you will urge upon your government the importance of hastening the completion of the work of deepening and improving the Fraser river from its mouth to this city. We fully appreciate the work already done, but beg to point out that although many years have passed since the work was first undertaken, the navigation of the river is not by any means satisfactory. The principal industries of the low Fraser are timber and fish, both of which are articles of export. It has been found very difficult to secure charters for vessels of a sufficient tonnage to carry on a profitable trade in these articles in consequence of the uncertainty that exists abroad respecting the depth of the water in the river. Moreover, the unstable character of the bottom is such that bars are liable to form at any time, and it is the opinion of the council that a proper dredger should be kept on the river always ready to remove these bars when ever necessary. As soon as the navigation is known to be safe and convenient the shipping of the river will be greatly increased, and the effect will be felt throughout this entire district. We desire in conclusion, to express the hope that your visit to this province may be a very agreeable experience, and that you may carry away with you the most pleasant recollections. (Signed.)

On behalf of the council,
H. HOY, Mayor.
New Westminster, Dec. 12, 1894.

CORSET OR NO CORSET.

Views of Prominent French Actresses For and Against It.

The Gaulois asks the opinion of a certain number of prominent professional ladies upon the use of the corset. The following are among some of their replies:

Mlle Bartet—I can do nothing better than give you a line from "Francillon," which is sufficiently significant: "The corset! Oh, the horrid thing!"

Mme. Jane Hading—The corset may be a hand of iron or a glove of velvet. Since my recent trip to America I am for independence.

Mme Worms Barretta—You may say that on principle I am against the corset. I favor it in certain cases, but on condition that it be light, short, and very elastic, something like a brace, which lightly encloses the waist. My little three-year-old girl will wear it that way, and if later on she renounces the corset entirely her mamma will be only too glad of it.

Mlle. Reichenberg—The corset is an ordinary piece of feminine clothing, just like a belt, shoes, gloves, etc. I have always worn one, and found it very comfortable. Why should it be regarded as the evidence of coquetry and bad taste? But I cannot give any particular opinion upon the subject, because for me a corset is a thing of very little importance. It should be a light affair, enclosing the waist very gently.

Mlle. Rejane—Each epoch has its exigencies. The corset, in my opinion, has as much importance as the cut of the costume. To look well, the corset Louis XV. ought to be a perfect torture. In "Sans Gene," on the contrary, two ribbons will suffice. I speak for myself. In these days I favor as little of the corset as possible, and believe in ribbons, or braces, leaving the back and the haunches free. French women are too slight and too well made to have need for even the slightest support. And in this not one of your lady readers will contradict me.

Mlle. Sanderson—The corset, in my opinion, is very useful in some cases, in society as in the theatre. Speaking of the theatre alone, the corset should be used in roles of the present time, or in the costumes Louis XV., as in Manon for example. It is absolutely useless in antique pieces like "Thais" and "Phryne," in which I dispense with it entirely.

Mme. Judic—It is a very delicate question, and I am not sufficiently learned to criticize it, or to make an apology for it. Nevertheless, if I had the great advantage, especially for an artist, of remaining slight, I would most assuredly follow the example of Mme. Talien, who never consented to shut her waist up in an iron prison. For all that, I owe the corset a daily pleasure, because the bother of putting it on every morning is more than compensated for, to my mind, by the pleasure of taking it off every night.

Mlle. Darland—Oh, pshaw! that beastly cuirasse, fit only for a coquette! Up to her twentieth year a young woman can do without it. I dispense with it, and I have adopted the little brace (brassiere) of such refined elegance in white satin, set off with Valenciennes.

Mlle. Granier—For my part I don't believe that the thing has any importance.

Mlle. Yvette Guilbert—All women, fat and lean alike, belittle the services rendered by the corset, because they all pretend to be able to dispense with it without impairing the beauty of their figures. For my part I admit that since I began to get a little fat I have rarely worn it; but when I was lean it helped me in the manufacture of a shape, and consequently I owe some little gratitude to the corset.

—Some beautiful oak upholstered rockers in a variety of striking designs. See them before you buy a Christmas present. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Company.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING

Cry of Hard Times is something of a BUG BEAR. Our Assortment of

Holiday Goods

And our Prices must be satisfactory or the public would not be patronizing us as they are Th anks.

How many Beans are in the Jar?

Jamieson

Go to R. Kenny & Co's

For all kinds of LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY, TINWARE, BASE BURNER, COAL HODS, WOODENWARE, ETC. Agents for Hard or Anthracite Coal. A choice selection of Curling Tongs and Curling Tong Heaters just to hand.

74 Yates Street

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

... ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER ...

Turkeys, live	12c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From the 1st January, 1895, and till further notice the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent (3%) per annum.

A. J. C. GALLETLY,
Victoria, Nov. 28, 1894. Manager.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.

Court Vancouver No. 5735, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,

No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. B. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN

Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS AND GASSFITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jewelller,

68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET—A few blocks from postoffice on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address P. O. box 595. dec13-tf

FOR LEASE—Five acres three miles from postoffice with house and out buildings. Address S., Times office. d13-3t

TO LET—8 roomed house on Niagara street, James Bay, rent reduced from $25 to $15 per month; 7 roomed brick house, Cadboro Bay road, $18 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good general servant, one that understands cookery. Address XX, Times Office. d14-3t

WANTED—A choir leader for the Metropolitan Methodist Church; references required. Address P. O. Box 290. d14-2t

WANTED—An energetic sub-agent or canvasser for a fire insurance company; also one for life insurance company. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

WANTED—Immediately a thoroughly experienced steward; must have first class credentials as to character and ability. Apply by letter to the Secretary of the Union Club. n23-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n8

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oc27-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

BRING YOUR CLEAN GREASE to the Victoria Soap Works; receive cash or soap; cor. Herald and Govt. Sts. d10-1m

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

WANTED AT ONCE, by married couple, James Bay, a furnished cottage or two rooms for light housekeeping. K., Times office. d14-2t

FOR SALE

MY GROCERY STORE, situated at 165 1-2 Douglas Street, for sale, owing to ill-health. An industrious man can easily earn $40 a week clear profit. On account of my illness I must leave Victoria for the south, and therefore will sell the buisness cheap to a good man at invoice prices. I have no debts or outstanding accounts. My business is strictly cash. H. Stadthagen, the Cheapest Grocery, 165 1-2 Douglas street, second door from Chatham St. d14,3t

REMOVAL NOTCIE.

DR. WADE

Has removed his office to No. 4 Broughton Street, corner of Government street (over E. M. Johnson's office). Hours 10 to 1, 3 to 5 and 7:30 to 8. Hours for eye and ear cases—10:30 to 12. 5-1m

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE ASYLUM.

Says the Colonist: "Our astute evening contemporary, after a period of profound reflection, is at last awake to the significance of the report of the commissioners whom the government appointed to inquire into the condition of the provincial asylum." The Times on Wednesday last published a full summary of the doctors' report, and on Thursday referred to the matter editorially, yet the organ discovered the fact only this morning. Has the old lady been asleep? From the appearance of its article of this morning we should judge that its eyes are not yet properly opened, and that it has been hurried unduly in the concoction of its diatribe—probably by the attorney-general. The hon. gentleman should take care not to shake his faithful servant's nerves in so rude a way, for the result in this instance has been half a column of pitiful maunderings, to which the organ's readers will find it difficult to attach a meaning. There was nothing in the Times article to arouse the ire of anybody concerned except those with uneasy consciences, and it is therefore plain that the Colonist's forcible-feeble outbreak can be traced to the premier's consciousness that the government has not done its duty by the asylum. As we have said, the necessity of a periodical inspection of asylums is recognized elsewhere, and we are at a loss to understand why it has been lost sight of here. The abuses revealed by the investigation would probably not have occurred if this precaution had been taken. Moreover, in other places than British Columbia it is felt that the insane should be in charge of expert alienists and trained attendants, and that asylums should not be treated as refuges for government hangers-on.

A TRUE TUPPER TRICK.

If the plea were admissible we might excuse Sir Hibbert Tupper's dexterous manipulation of statistics upon the grounds of hereditary instincts. But this can be no more accepted as a pretext than the doctors' certificates which declared that McGreevy and Connolly were suffering, one from earache, the other from kidney disease—can be considered a sufficient justification for the release of those notorious personages. Sir Hibbert would, however, "juggle with a message from heaven" to bolster up an expiring cause in which he is so closely interested.

To show the contemptible tactics Sir Hibbert is ready to employ in the hope of deceiving the public it is only necessary to point out that he descended to the low trick of garbling extracts from the London Times with the view of justifying the miserable slander of the old country. He was recently called upon to withdraw his extraordinary statement that Britain had been "driven from the civilized markets of the world. Steadily and every year finding their output to these markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy, and millions on their army, to force their wares, and their goods, and their merchandise, into the uncivilized markets of the world." But he repeated his insulting statement and submitted the following extract from the London Times as bearing him out:

"The association of the chamber of commerce of the United Kingdom, which met yesterday at Huddersfield, has had to take up a difficult task. The country is just emerging from a long period of industrial and commercial depression. The ordinary paths of enterprise appear to be closed. There is a temptation that cannot easily be resisted to grasp at measures for hastening progress which appear to be promising, but which may quite possibly prove to be obstructive rather than progressive. It cannot be denied that the interests represented by the chamber of commerce have suffered—at all events superficially—by the drift of recent legislation in foreign countries. The remonstrances of British trade and British industry against adverse foreign tariffs have been ignored. British diplomacy seems to be incapable of securing advantages for British commerce."

But in quoting the above extract Sir Hibbert took very good care to suppress the most important part of the editorial in the Times, which reads as follows:

"Yet, as Sir Albert Rollet points out in his presidential address at Huddersfield, the principles of free trade have enabled this country to hold her own, on the whole, against foreign protected competitors. We recognize in Sir Albert Rollet's (president of the conference) address and in the discussion that followed it, an acknowledgement that in these islands at any rate, and at the present time, the principles of free trade must be accepted as beyond challenge. The failure of continental governments, equipped with the most unlimited powers of regulating trade, to effect the objects of protectionists, ought to warn off our own traders from any resort to imaginary remedies, which, as they must be aware, they can apply less thoroughly and effectually than their rivals."

Now, apart from the insult Sir Hibbert offered to every Englishman, what, may we ask, can be said of a policy which demands such reprehensible advocacy, and what reliance can honorable men place upon the statements of a man who could descend to such base and contemptible tactics to sustain slander?

ANOTHER POST OFFICE MATTER.

Mr. Emanuel St. Louis, of Curran bridge notoriety, and cousin of Hon. Mr. Ouimet, minister of public works, appears to have had the strongest kind of a "pull." Jobs have been thrust upon him without the formality of either contract or tender. According to the auditor-general's report for 1891-92 he captured $3,621.04, and in 1892-3 he made another pull of $7,205.30, without tender or contract, for repairs on the Montreal post office. The details of the expenditure are given as follows:

1891-2.

Work done in private entrance staircase, waiting room and two rooms on first floor	$1,418 14
Additional work	42 90
General repairs and improvements, $2,445.53 less $285.53 paid in 1892-3	2,160 00
Total, 1891-2	$3,621 04

1892-3.

Completing second floor of building	$6,300 00
Removing old materials, 2nd floor to attic	34 50
Changing clock-weight box from 2nd floor to attic	25 00
Extending hot water coils from 1st to 2nd floor including pipe	199 84
Cutting and repairing walls, plastering, etc., for same	84 50
Work at night, Dec. 1891	61 55
Iron legs for carriers' frames in basement, 12 at $2	24 00
Ten divisions for sorting frames, 195	11 75
Examining interior stone work, etc	93 25
Taking down windows	53 50
Refitting sills	10 65
Replacing broken panes at 3 1-5	34 65
Refitting fan light	11 20
Cleaning sashes	16 13
Replacing fanlight	12 08
Eight items under $10 each	47 17
Balance account 1891-2	285 53
Total, 1892-3	$7,205 30

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure in 1891-2	$ 3,621 04
Expenditure in 1892-3	7,205 30
Total	$10,826 34

A pretty tidy sum for refitting, reglazing, changing, cleaning, extending, taking down, removing, completing, cutting and working at night—a pretty tidy sum indeed. Since Mr. St. Louis performed this prodigious refitting, reglazing, etc., for the modest sum of $10,826.34, the government are "treating him like a stranger" by putting the constables on his track for stealing $143,000 in the Curran bridge job. Should he be imprisoned he can console himself with the reflection that his confinement will only last until he can get a doctor to certify that he has a corn on his toe and his release will be prompt.

McCARTHY'S SPEECH.

The trenchant speech delivered by Mr. Dalton McCarthy during the session of 1893 upon the National Policy is well worth a careful perusal. It will be remembered that Mr. McCarthy is a Conservative and was one of the promoters of the policy he now so clearly and convincingly shows to be one of extortion and oppression. Like many other shortsighted patriots, Mr. McCarthy was induced to support the principle under the impression that competition would regulate prices and prevent combinations; but since it has "failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters," after a protracted trial, Mr. McCarthy very properly considers that it would be folly to continue it. His speech furnishes the most conclusive proofs that his ground is well taken, while the careful and impartial calculations he exhibits will carry weight to every mind open to conviction. We beg to draw particular attention to the extracts Mr. McCarthy reads from the report of Messrs. Cockin and Atkinson, which show that whatever symptoms of annexation exist in Canada they are directly traceable to the distressing and oppressive features of the vicious system he so forcibly assails and for the modification of which he so eloquently appeals.

The issue of the province this week should be carefully read by every one, whether friends or foes of the National Policy, for it is to be assumed that all are seeking the right. The speech of Sir Charles Tupper at the Victoria theatre last Monday night is handled in two ways. First "Shushartic Bay," who appreciated all of the keen humor of some of the situations, rains blows of ridicule and sarcasm upon the speech. Then in the editorial columns it is treated in a serious vein by a writer who in trenchant style points out and analyses the weak points in the effort, and measures the value of the visit to Victoria of the honorable minister. If you cannot buy a copy borrow one from a friend.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper admitted that "the population of Canada at the lowest estimate in 1875 was four millions, and in 1894, at the very lowest estimate, it was five millions." That is, according to Sir Hibbert's admission, the population had only increased 1,000,000 in nineteen years, including the 850,000 immigrants the government had brought in at a cost of $4,000,000, and who they reported as actual settlers between 1881 and 1891. Now it must not be forgotten that the members of the government have been boasting about the rush of settlers; therefore, if we place the immigration during the balance of these nineteen years at say 150,000, it will give us the million estimated by Sir Hibbert. But what has become of the natural increase? In juggling with the per capita taxation Sir Hibbert lost sight of this curious predicament in which his flippancy has entangled him.

Dr. McLennan, Liberal candidate in Inverness, N. S., was until recently a leading Conservative. At the Davies-Fielding meeting there the other evening Dr. McLennan denounced the N. P. and declared himself a follower of Mr. Laurier. Such incidents as these indicate the result of the next election.

SCHOOL TROUBLES.

To the Editor:—There are a great many complaints about the arrangement of the papers for the written examinations now being held in the public schools of the city. It is said, not only by the pupils, but also by teachers, that children were given questions in subjects that they had never studied, and that other questions were far in advance of those that should have been given. This is not the case in all divisions, but only in those which the principals did not wish the pupils to pass out of on account of the higher ones being overcrowded. For instance, a division of the North Ward school might be overcrowded and on that account the pupils in the division below the rank of the overcrowded one in all the schools, because all the papers must be the same, have to suffer. The same would be the case if a division was overcrowded in the South Park school or the Central school. Therefore, in attempting to classify one school by keeping pupils back, those who arrange the papers might upset the classification of two other schools. However, it is manifestly unfair to keep children back simply because a division happens to be overcrowded, besides there might, and no doubt are, many pupils in lower divisions who are better qualified to be in higher ones than some who are already there. A large amount of money has been spent this year for new schools, and if the boundaries were properly arranged the new buildings should accommodate all the school children. At present, however, some of the schools are overcrowded while in others there are empty forms. This could be remedied by changing the boundaries of the school districts. The North Ward school, which is the most crowded of the schools is to be relieved either by opening the old Hillside school or the Rock Bay school. SCHOLASTIQUE.

McCARTHY'S POSITION.

He Will Not Change His Course On Account of Sir John's Death.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Dalton McCarthy says his course in respect to tariff reform and other matters will not be affected by Sir John Thompson's death. His policy has not been dictated by personal motives in the slightest degree, but has been adopted because he considered it the best in the public interests.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

SOLD TO INDIANS.

Chucklesett Indian Buys a White Boy for $90 and Holds Him Captive.

Indian Crews Sign for $3 a Canoe—A Drop of $1 From Last Year.

—The Chucklesett Indians have a white boy held captive on their reservation. The boy was sold for $90 by a seal hunter to Indians at Kyoquot, who in turn sold him to the Chucklesett Indians. This barter and sale of a human being took place last fall, and the boy has since been a captive. He is between seven and eight years old and appears to be a very bright and intelligent child. The Indians tattooed the child, painted his face and generally decked him out in Indian attire. The boy makes a good embryo aborigine, and so changed is he that his maternal parent would scarcely recognize him. Captain Macaulay and Captain Foley saw the boy the other day and spoke to him. He said that he had a father but did not want to go back to him. He did not know anything about his mother. The Indians had treated him kindly but he did not care to live among them as well as among the white people. He would prefer living among the Indians to going back to his father. The child refused to give his name and nothing more could be learned. The seal captains were looking up their Indian crews when they came across the boy. The Indians say that they are treating the child better than the man from whom he was bought. They wish to infuse new blood into their tribe; they are dying out.

This story was brought down by the steamer Maude which arrived in port this morning. The Maude had on board the following passengers:

Father Nicolaye, J. P. Jensen, Wm. Brown, A. Deakin, B. Stone, W. King.

Captains Heater, Macaulay, McLane, McLeod, McKeil, Herald, Keefe, Hackett, Gould, McDougall, Sieward, Magnesen, Foley, C. Cox and W. Cox were also aboard. They had been up north engaging Indian crews. Crews were engaged at $3 a canoe, which is $1 less than last year. The Indians are still potlatching, but are reported to be behaving themselves a little better than is their usual wont.

The Maude brought down a quantity of paper from the Alberni Paper Mills.

The Maude leaves for West coast points Monday night. She will probably have a great load of freight.

½

Just half, that's what you save by purchasing your toys and Xmas gifts at Russell and McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglass street. tf

THE MILITARY VISITORS.

General Herbert Inspected the School of Instruction Last Night.

Major-General Herbert and the officers who are accompanying him on his trip, spent last evening at the drill hall of the B. C. B. G. A. General Herbert inspected the school of instruction and expressed himself as very much pleased with the proficiency shown. Speaking afterwards he commended the men for their interest in attending the school and the amount of work they have done since it started. The general also visited the company quarters, officers' room, examined the books and made a general inspection of the whole place. He was gratified at the excellent order in which he found everything. To-day General Herbert is meeting Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G., and Col. Lake, quartermaster-general, is paying a similar visit to Captain A. W. Jones. It is stated that the reason that the B. C. B. G. A. was not called out for a review and inspection was that drills had been suspended for several months pending the completion of the session of the school of instruction, and it would be unfair to expect them to turn out for such an ordeal without any preparation at all.

The military visitors leave to-morrow night for the Mainland. They will remain there for a few days and then start on their journey east.

The Eastern War.

London, Dec. 15.—An Antong dispatch says Japanese general Nodzu reports that General Tachimi's brigade is now at Tso Hu Kow preparing to attack the Chinese at Lien San Kan and Fong Huang. On December 13 a detachment of Japanese had a sharp encounter with a large body of Chinese near Yih Min Shan. On the following day the Japs intended to attack the Chinese in force.

USE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

D. C. FRASER AT HALIFAX.

The Giant Member for Guysboro on the Tory Policy.

At the Liberal meeting in Halifax recently Mr. D. C. Fraser made a vigorous speech, which the Chronicle thus reports:

He said that in view of the nearness of a general election now is the time to discuss public questions calmly and intelligently. He laid down the axioms that increase of population is the legitimate index of prosperity, that labor is the creation of wealth, that capital is the creature; and that the increase in the number of those who produce by labor indicates the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the country. The government admitted the humiliating character of the census returns, and put up George Johnson, the statistician, to give two remarkable explanations. The small increase Mr. Johnson said was due to the decline in early marriages and in the increasing tendency to celibacy; that is, "you don't get married soon enough, and you don't get married at all." As an explanation of this state of affairs Mr. Johnson further explained that the increasingly complex conditions of life and the spread of education fitting women for many new employments, rendered them so independent that they didn't want to get married. It is needless to say that Mr. Fraser's humorous elucidation of the government's extraordinary explanation of the decline in population elicited thunders of applause.

He had recently been in the Northwest, a country boundless, possessed of almost everything requisite to make a country great superior to the states south of the international boundary line; and yet the increase of population in Dakota was greater than the whole population of Canada west of Lake Superior. Why was this? Bad land regulations, land locked up in the hands of monopolies, onerous freight rates on the C. P. R., and onerous taxation on the farmers' agricultural implements, and household supplies.

His description of the quartette headed by Tupper, which recently visited this province was inimitable—especially his description of Wallace leading a forlorn hope to England to upset home rule, and Costigan taking to the woods rather than be seen in the company of Wallace. Then there was Ouimet, the cousin of Mr. St. Louis, of Curran bridge fame, who dared to say at a Quebec gathering that there was no more money expended on the Curran bridge than was necessary, and yet the government were suing St. Louis for $113,000 of stolen money. These were the men who came down here to tell the people that they could get almost anything they wanted if they would support the government.

He took the ground that people should only be asked to pay in taxes what was necessary for the purposes of administration, that every dollar of such taxation should go into the public treasury and that the proceeds of that taxation should be expended with scrupulous honesty. In the case of the Quebec harbor works and Levis graving dock it was found by investigation that three million dollars of public money had been expended and only two million dollars worth of work done. Sir Hector Langevin had to leave the government; McGreevy and Connolly were prosecuted and sent to jail for one year by Judge Rose, who declined to make them scapegoats for greater criminals in the background. They fretted in jail; their health suffered—of course it did, for a jail is not an hospital—and in the tenderness of their hearts the government released them. And yet this same government last session proposed legislation which provided that any railway conductor who ventured to give a free passage on a train to some poor unfortunate who had no money should be sent to the penitentiary for three years; and yet men who stole a million dollars are released from jail on account of ill health. A young girl found guilty of writing a message on a paper sent to her lover is liable to a fine of $10, while men who stole a million are allowed to go free after spending a small portion of the term of imprisonment to which they were sentenced. The story of the man who stole the hams and was acquitted, because every man on the jury had received one of the hams, fitted the case exactly. The government did not dare to compel McGreevy and Connolly to serve out their term of imprisonment.

There are thousands of honest men in the Conservative party, but the Conservative government is not only corrupt and dishonest, but it is throttled by the combines and monopolies it has nursed into existence.

Mr. Fraser referred to Tupper's letter which represented Great Britain driven out of civilized markets and compelled to force savages at the point of the bayonet to purchase the wares of her merchants and manufacturers. Hitherto we have been taught to look upon the mother country as a great commercial nation, peerless among the great powers, who carried protection to her subjects wherever her flag floated, and to which the oppressed of all nations were accustomed to look for safety from tyranny. According to Tupper she is a mercenary nation, in her decadence, and driven to the dire necessity of forcing her goods upon savages. And yet the man who thus defames the mother country claims to be loyal and has been the recipient of honors at the hands of her majesty.

The pluck and independence of British manufacturers was shown when German bounties on sugar subjected them to serious competition. Lord Salisbury said to a deputation that if the Germans chose to tax themselves in order to give Englishmen cheap sugar he thought the latter could stand it as long as the former. The British sugar refiners, instead of whining about their hard lot and asking the government to send a commissioner to Timbuctoo or some other place to find a market for them, put new machinery into their refineries, turned their attention to the manufacture of jams and marmalade, and actually built up a greater industry—so far as giving profitable employment is concerned—than the sugar refining industry. And these are the men whom Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper says are driven from the civilized markets of the world and compelled to force their goods on savages. Surely we have heard the last of the loyalty of Conservative politicians of the Tupper stamp.

All that Englishmen ask is a fair chance to trade with the world, untrammelled by government paternal restrictions. And all that Canadians require is freedom to trade where they will, to freely exchange their products for such things as they require where they can do so to the best advantage. We must get back to common sense principles. The business of the world is not done by money, but by exchange of commodities. When the Conservatives wanted what they were pleased to call a policy they did not get their inspiration from England, but borrowed the rags and tatters of protection from the United States. Canada must abandon such folly, open wide her doors, invite the commerce of the world, make this a cheap country to live in, and then we will get the population to flow in and make this country the home of happy and prosperous millions.

After further elucidating the principles of free trade, Mr. Fraser reminded the people, and especially the young men, that we are on the eve of a great battle, on the results of which the weal or woe of our country greatly depends. We have a leader to whose name, after over twenty years of public life, not a suspicion of a scandal attaches—a pure, able and honorable leader—Wilfrid Laurier (tremendous cheering), whom we follow with the conviction that we have no need to explain or apologize for any word or act of his. Under such a leader, animated by pure and noble principles, in contrast with the sordid selfishness of protectionism and the grab game of Toryism, let us go forward to victory and redeem our country from the ignominious and blight that has rested on it for fifteen years.

THE BARBER'S STORY.

LONG HOURS AND CONSTANT STANDING BROUGHT ON KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Forced to Quit Work and Feared That He Would Have to Drop His Trade—How He at Last Found a Cure.

From the Stratford Beacon.

Among the residents of Stratford there is probably none better known or more highly respected than Mr. James E. Smith, the Ontario street tonsorial artist. Mr. Smith is also well known in Toronto, in which city he worked for several years in a Yonge street barber shop. To a reporter of the Beacon, who is a customer of his, the affable barber recently told of his recovery from a late very severe illness. He had, he said, for some years been afflicted with a weak back, so much so that at times if he stooped he could not regain an upright position unassisted, and as for lifting anything, that was out of the question. "For years," to use Mr. Smith's own words, "I could not carry a scuttle-full of coal." He had, so the physicians whom he consulted told him, disease of the kidneys, but they failed to cure him. He grew weak at length and rapidly lost flesh. Quite frequently he would be obliged to give up work for a week and take to his bed. He lost his appetite, was pale and so unnerved that he could not possibly hope to continue longer at his trade. "Customers of the barber shop," he said, "do not care to be shaved by a man whose hand trembles." He had been in bed for some time undergoing treatment, when one morning his wife said to him, "Jim, I've got a new medicine I want you to try." It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had. He objected to more medicine, as invalids will do, but at length, as sensible men usually are, he was guided by his wife. "But mind you," he said, "I had no faith in the pills; I only took them to please my wife." It was fortunate he did so, for he was soon back at work, and after taking several boxes of the medicine he was stronger than he had been for several years. Within two months after beginning to take Pink Pills he felt like a new man and had gained over twenty pounds in weight. There is certainly no healthier looking man in the city to-day than Mr. Smith. Since his restoration to health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he has recommended the remedy to many of his friends, and has yet to hear of a case where the remedy if faithfully tried was found wanting. In cases like that of Mr. Smith Pink Pills furnish a speedy and effective cure, indeed they do in all cases dependent upon a poor or water condition of the blood or impaired nervous forces. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other remedies fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Under no circumstances are the genuine Pink Pills sold in bulk but only in boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink and bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in any other form, no matter what color, are worthless imitations.

Stomach Ache.

We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on things we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it. Old popular price, 25c. for Big New Bottle.

ANIMAL LIFE.

Some Interesting Items About Life in the Animal Kingdom.

In old age the height of a man really diminishes.

Blue eyed cats are said by Darwin to be always deaf.

The tail of a beaver is a regular trowel, and is used as such.

The hog eats fewer plants than any other herb feeding animal.

The flesh of the boa constrictor is eaten by teh aborigenes of Brazil.

Carnivorous animals seldom produce more than two young at a birth.

In many tropical countries the scorpion grows to the length of a foot.

The eggs of the crocodile are scarcely larger than those of the goose.

Tusks of the mammoth have been found of a length of nine feet, measured along the curve.

The greatest velocity attained by a whale when struck by a harpoon is nine miles an hour.

The whole body of a boa or other constrictor is a perfect network of powerful muscles.

Elephants annoyed by flies have been known to break off a branch and use it as a fan.

Some naturalists say that the whale was once a land animal and took to the water for safety.

Oxen and sheep are believed by some stockmen to fatten better in company than when left alone.

The natural life of an elephant is said to be 120 years. It is, however, greatly shortened by captivity.

The bones of very old persons are said to have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

The rhinoceros has a perfect passion for wallowing in the mud, and is usually covered with a thick coat of it.

The mole is an excellent civil engineer. He always secures his own safety by having several entrances to his dwelling.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jellyfish. It is simply a minute drop of gelatinous matter.

The outer layers of the alligator's skin are said to have a large percentage of silica, hence the hardness of the animal's hide.

Many birds have the trick of tumbling along on the ground ahead of a sportsman in order to draw him away from their nests.

Although on land a clumsy animal, the seal is wonderfully quick in the water, and in a fair race can generally catch almost any fish.

European marmots remain dormant during the winter. Before becoming torpid they generally cement the entrance to their dwelling.

It is believed by miscroscopists that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life.

It is said that the flesh on the forequarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that of the hindquarters has a fishy taste.

The aye-aye, of Madagascar, is remarkable chiefly for its eyes, which are larger in proportion to its size than those of any other creature.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

fn13 s,m,t&w 1y

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

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Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses promoting free, healthy and painless discharges. No aches or pains or approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in plain wrapper, $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. DETROIT, MICH.

DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

YES, I TELL YOU

Children will grow up to have a clear and healthy skin if they use

Baby's Own Soap,

and will keep it so, as long as they continue using it.

"Now don't you be softy and let your grocer sell you an inferior kind on which he makes more profit."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers, MONTREAL

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

IS FIFTY TIMES more nourishing than

Meat Extracts or Home-Made Beef Tea.

What Did Mrs.— Say?

That We Can Get Almost Anything We Want

—AT—

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M'CARTHY, "BACK NUMBER"

The Evils of the National Policy Shown Up By One of Its Late Promoters--A Policy that Breeds Annexation.

High Duties Have Even Hampered Manufacturers in Some Lines---Facts and Figures that Cannot be Contraverted.

Following are extracts from the speech delivered by Dalton McCarthy on he tariff question in the house of commons in the session of 1893:

Sir, I am one of those who in a humble way, it is true, but still as a member of the house, have been responsible from the very first, from the very initiation of the principle which ultimately came to be known as the National Policy. I say I am one of those who supported that principle in its early days, during the very earliest time in which I had the honor of a seat in this house, and who from time to time, though perhaps not very prominently, has continued to give his adherence and support to the principles which have been known throughout this Dominion as the National Policy. And, sir, it is because I think the time has come when we ought to reconsider, or at all events to consider, the position which the country holds with respect to the trade policy that I venture to ask the attention of the house to the statement which I propose to make and to the principle which I propose to adduce in support of the conclusion which, from the notice I have given, it is sufficiently apparent my mind has already reached.

The system of protection, sir, was advocated and supported as one called for by the exigencies of the occasion, and not called for, and not justified as good in itself, and not one which, in the abstract, met with the support or approval of the majority of the members who at that time advocated the National Policy. I do not think, sir, that it can be questioned that the great leader of the party to which I have had the honor to belong was not an advocate of protection as opposed to free trade. On the contrary, as his speeches at the time indicate, and as those who were intimate with him and knew his personal views were aware, his views were those of a free trader, his views were those of a statesman who thought that while free trade, in the abstract, was the correct and proper theory, he ultimately came, and perhaps not very hastily, but by slow degrees, to the conclusion that under the circumstances which then prevailed, the system of protection might well be justified and urged as the proper system for this country to adopt.

It will be observed that the school in which I was taught to admire the National Policy was based upon two propositons: First, that the price would not ultimately be increased and enhanced—in point of act Mr. Colby put it rather strongly; he did not think prices would be enhanced at all, but certainly the fair meaning of his speech was that they would not ultimately be increased—and, secondly, that rings could not be formed except in very exceptional cases, and that if rings were formed protectionists would be the first to decry them, the first to take away the protection which enabled them to exist, and to bring about the result by opening the markets and allowing the foreigners to come in.

But, sir, if it be a fact that under the system of protection the manufacturers who are warmed into life under its sheltering folds and have in that way derived advantages, and, in a sense, subsidies from the rest of the taxpaying public; if these manufactures having become firmly established have not kept prices down, if there be no competition in the home market to regulate prices; if, on the contrary, combinations have been formed amongst them and trusts have been created by means of which the manufacturer is permitted to say: This mill shall manufacture such a quantity of such a kind of material, and the price that we will fix for that and charge for it is so much a yard or so much by whatever measure it may be disposed of; if, I say, that stage has been reached in the fiscal history of this country, then, according to the principles which Mr. Colby enunciated, and which I fully adopt, a time has been reached when the protective policy should be changed and the market should be thrown open to foreign competition, so that prices may be regulated. Has that period been reached in our history? I venture to say, sir, that there is hardly an industry, certainly not one of the great industries, so to speak, which have been fostered by the protective policy, that is not now in one way or another in combination, and they are no longer entitled to the protection they enjoy under this tariff. But, with the indulgence of the house, I will before I close give some instances of that kind, instances of a very glaring character indeed, and I have no doubt that it is in the knowledge of members of this parliament that what I say is substantially correct.

The result of my analysis is this—speaking now of 1881—that of the total number of employes then engaged in industries more or less dependent on the National Policy—and I want it to be understood that I put it as more or less, because these industries all existed in 1871, I think, and, therefore, would only, in a limited degree, be dependent on the National Policy—there were not more than 112,000, or 44 per cent of the total number put down as engaged in industrial pursuits, leaving 56 per cent of the total number engaged in industries which were not dependent, in any sense, or shape, or way, for their existence on the national policy. That, of course, does not take us very far.. I have not the census of 1891, to make a table of, and am, therefore, left to estimate, to the best of my ability, and have been, to some extent, aided in the calculation at which I have arrived by the number of employees that appears in one of the bulletins. In one of the bulletins it will be remembered, although not exhaustively given, the number of employees in the different provinces engaged in these different industries is to be found. I have included those, and have arrived at this result, which I do not think will be considered as unfair, that, whereas, in 1881, 44 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing industries were to be attributed, in the sense in which I have used that term, to the national policy, in the year 1891 perhaps 50 per cent may be attributed to the same policy. Hon. gentlemen will see that, of course, is giving the benefit of 6 per cent increase to the industries fostered by the national policy, so that we would have, in the year 1891, out of the total number employed in all industries, 168,375 as employed in those dependent upon the national policy. Now, it is from that source that we are to get our home market. The benefit was not to consist in seeing tall chimneys, or, to quote the language used by a gentleman who spoke the other day, in seeing the St. Lawrence blackened by the smoke from these tall chimneys, but the object was to create a home market for the farmers, and, although I am saying a very trite thing, I am yet making a statement which is pertinent, as it seems to me, and I, therefore, may be excused when I ask: Who, after all, are the great producers of the country, and on whose prosperity we all depend? Now, if the farmer, who is the great consumer of these manufactured products, is to be benefited, that must be something in the shape of a home market for his products in return, or else he gets no advantage whatever. Now, I have the number employed in manufacturing, and to whom we owe the home market, furnished by the national policy. I put that number at its very widest limit. I am approaching this matter, if I may use the expression without incurring the danger of being treated as a judge, in a judical sense. I am approaching this subject, not with any desire to injure the hon. gentlemen with whom, up to a very recent period, I acted in cordial unison, and not with any desire to advance the cause of the regular opposition. My desire is merely to see whether, under these circumstances, it is right or proper that we should continue in that policy; whether it is advisable to retain these high duties and still keep up the burden under which the consuming masses are suffering; or whether it is not our bounden duty now to put an end to that system and to return as quick as we reasonably can to the more appropriate system of a revenue tariff. Now, the floating population of the country, by the last census, is 4,829,411, in round numbers 5,000,000. If we assume that the 168,(**) employees, men, women and children, were all to be credited as constituting the home market furnished by the national policy for the balance of these 5,000,000, it is reasonable and right that we should count the cost. What is that cost? That, of course, depends on whether we are paying more to the home manufacturers than we pay in the open market. Is that open to doubt? Is there an hon. gentleman in this house who honestly believes and would seriously state that the goods manufactured in Canada could, irrespective of the tariff, be sold at their present prices? Or, put it in the other way: Will it be said seriously that the consumers would not be able to obtain these goods at a much less price, if it were not for the tariff? Why, the very fact that we maintain it, the very fact that the first minister insists that there shall be no panic in the country, and that any changes he may make shall not interfere with the protective system—that very fact is, to say the least of it, prima facie evidence that our Canadian manfacturers are absolutely and actually dependent for their existence, or, at all events, for the high price they now charge, on the protective policy. Well, what is the output now from these factories? I am not going to charge or credit—whichever way you like to look at it—the whole output from the industrial institutions, according to the bulletin, to this moiety of the industrial classes; but from the same table that I made of 1881 I reach the conclusion that the output in that year, of those industries which I set down as owing their existence to the national policy, was $165,000,000, the total output being $309,000,000. Of that $309,000,000, according to the way I analyse it, I attribute $165,000,000 to those industries that are protected by the system which now prevails. Then we have to estimate—and it is only a matter of estimate—how much of the increased production, as appears by the census of 1891, is to be put down to the same source. I have roughly put that down at $1,000,000. If the figures be at all accurate, if these figures be reasonable and fair—of course, $100,000,000 is a larger proportion; but I thought in all cases it was better to give a larger proportion, because undoubtedly the industries as well as the employees do show a larger increase, referable to the industries created, than would have existed but for this policy. Now, this $265,000,000 of goods manufactured in our midst was of course in addition to the large volume of goods we imported, and the practical question for the people is this: how much of that $265,000,000 are the people of Canada paying to-day more for than they would pay if it were not for the protective policy? If it be true that $265,000,000 of goods is manufactured in Canada, in addition to the large importation we make, if it be true that these prices are dearer than they would be but for the protective policy, it is for us here to see, and it is for the people of this country to determine, how much more we are paying than we would pay but for the system to which I have referred. I will not attempt to put that in figures, but perhaps one would not be far out if it was said that, taking quality and price into consideration—because I do not think the comparison would be true, unless you took into consideration quality, as well as price—about 30 per cent of that $265,000,000 is paid by the people of this country, in addition to what they would have to pay these are figures higher than any hon. gentleman has stated here, but, while but for this protective system. Now, it is impossible, with the means at our disposal, for any hon. gentleman—or, at all events, for me—to arrive at an exact result, I will endeavor to fortify my conclusion by the statements that I am about to make. I am sitting near my hon. friend here (Mr. Bergin), who is very much interested in the cotton industries, and I am glad to know that the statements I make and the conclusions I draw with regard to these industries, as one of the circumstances which enter into the consideration of this question, will be subject to his criticism and to any correction which they may require. And I am not caring very much what profits these manufacturers are making. I do not wish ill, sir, to the manufactures we have established; I desire to see these manufactures prosper, within reasonable limits. I desire to see these manufactures able to stand alone, and, as I have said in another place, I shall be exceedingly disappointed if these manufactures are notable to maintain their position, are not able to live and not able to prosper under the conditions which, before very long, I think, may exist in this country. But, at the same time, I want to know whether we are paying more for our cottons because of the protective system. These two things, of the price and the manufacturers' profits, are wholly different. We may be paying very much more, and they may not be making anything commensurate with the enhanced price. The question is, what we are paying for them. We arrive at the conclusion, perhaps, that we are paying too much, if we find they water their stock and pay high dividends. If we see that kind of thing going on, we, perhaps come to the conclusion that the cotton companies are having rather a good thing of it. I shall call attention to some information I have, before leaving this cotton question, but what I want to draw attention to at this moment is that, while it is said, and, no doubt, said correctly enough, that cotton goods have fallen in this country since 1872 up to the present time, to the tune of 24 per cent—I am taking that from a table, and I dare not mention where I heard or saw it, for fear of incurring your displeasure, Mr. Speaker—but I am told that the statement was made, that prices of cotton goods, since the year 1872, have fallen by 24 per cent. Let us, for one moment, see what that means; let us work it out and see exactly what it comes to. Cotton that in 1872 would have cost $100, could now be bought for $76 that is, $10 worth of cotton, with the deduction of 24 per cent. In 1872 cotton goods paid a duty of 15 per cent, and this, with the freight and carriage to be paid on them, made the difference between $100, the price in Canada, and $80, which was the price in the market where the goods were first sold; and goods which, in 1872, cost $80 in England, can now be bought in Canada for $76. But, sir, what has been going on during that period of time? I find, from the English Statistical Abstract, by Mr. Giffin, that, since 1872 up to the present time, cotton goods have fallen to the tune of 38 per cent. In other words, the cotton goods that cost, in 1872, $8.43, cost in 1889, $5.21, or a decrease, as I make it, of 38 per cent. That is the last date to which this statistical abstract goes. But, sir, since that day the price of cotton has fallen enormously, and cotton was lower last year, and is lower to-day, just as wheat is—than was ever known in its history, and that is proved and established, if proof were required, by the Trade and Navigation Returns. I and that, according to these trade and navigation returns, the cotton which cost, in 1870, 9.8 cents, cost, in the last year, 7.3 cents, a difference of 2.5 cents per pound. So that, besides the 38 per cent decrease up to 1889, you have to allow a further decrease by reason of the reduction in the raw cottons, and that reduction, regard being had to the relative cost of the raw material and the manufactured article, that result would be, as I make it, about 15 or 16 per cent more. Seeing what proportion the wages and the raw material bear to the duty, I think that this percentage ought to be added to the 38 per cent. Now, what is the conclusion? In the first place, your $100 worth of cotton in 1872 was worth, in England, $80. You have $80 worth of cotton goods, purchasable in 1889 for $49.60, and if you add the cariage in 1872—there is no duty, and thus we gain in that respect—it will bring up the cost to $52. I have to add to that 15 per cent for the fall in the raw materials since 1889. And to what conclusion do you come. The cotton that costs us $76 here can be procured in England for $52, less 15 per cent of the value of the raw material. Why, sir, last year alone, on the 46,000,000 pounds which were imported into this country, the difference in cost of the raw material was over $1,000,000, as to which we have had no benefit or no advantage whatever. While the farmer has been bound to take for his wheat just what he could get in the open market, the cotton manufacturer has not given, and it is not pretended that he has given, to the people of this country any reduction in prices during the last year or two, although his raw material cost him over $1,000,000 less than it did at the time the census was taken. Take the Dominion Cotton Company. In 1892 its stock opened at 132; it rose in that one year to 226, nearly 100 per cent of increase in the value of stock. In the same year a share for share allotment took place with a payment of $10; in other words, the stock was watered to the extent of $90, or 90 per cent, and that sock so watered stands to-day at 143. Sir, is that a ligitimate profit? While others have gone to take 7 or 8 per cent, running risks in the business, here we find an industry which is virtually under one control, and an industry in which the output of each establishment is regulated, and the price at which that output is to be placed on the market, is also fixed, so that it is as perfect a monopoly as you can make. That industry has been able in this one year to double its capital and to pay handsome dividends besides. And that is not the only one. The Coloured Company's stock, which opened at 80 in the year 1892, is now selling at 110. The cotton companies outside the combination—because there are some who have not actually come in, as I understood it, but are virtually controlled by the same owner—opened at 94 and 92, and are now selling at 156. The Merchants' Company's stock opened at 103 in 1892, and could not be got for 160. These companies have been paying dividends of between 6 and 10 per cent since the combination has been in force. Now, to conclude what I have to say with regard to this point, the Montreal Cotton Company are now watering their stock to secrete or to hide their earnings. One of the small companies in Montreal, whose name I have not got by me just now, but who held their meeting on the 14th February last, reported a net profit of 46 per cent, and put by $20,000 after paying handsome dividends. Now, sir, I think that so far as the cotton industries are concerned, the conclusion I have reached, that these goods are sold at 20 per cent more than they could be bought for in the open market, is amply justified. But we have other industries to take into consideration. Take the iron industry. Nothing is more important to the general consumer than these manufactures, and let us see, under the tariff of 1887, what the gentlemen who are interested in iron duties are actually charging for their goods. We all know, and we all lament, that notwithstanding the enormous duties that were imposed in 1887, with a view of promoting the industry of mining, practically no success has attended those efforts. That we all know. We also know, and also lament, that while no benefit has been derived by the public, no advantage has been gained; those who are interested have also practically formed a combination. I do not mean to say that there is a formal trust deed; I do not know; but they have meetings at which they regulate the price, and so late as the 7th January last the rolling mill proprietors, meeting under the head of the Bar Iron Association, which includes in its membership, as I am informed, all the rolling mills except those in the Maritime provinces, adopted a new schedule in which the base price of bar iron is quoted at $2.05, free on board, at Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. Now, I will take bar iron, and I have statements in which justify me in showing to the house what the position is regarding bar iron. It was subject to a duty of 17 1-2 per cent in 1887. The duty upon bar iron now varies, except the specific duty of $13 per ton, and it increases with the lower grades and decreases with the higher grades of iron. I am taking now the ordinary cost of iron, and I have statements furnished to me, verified by papers which warrant me in adopting them, as my own, that the cost in Liverpool of bar iron this year was $27.57 for the long ton—Staffordshire crown bars, £5 17s. If you add carriage and freight, you have $2.06, making the sum of $45.05. Comparing that with the price of the home article manufactured for the most part out of scrap, not at all equal to it, and we have for the long ton, $46, or an increase on the English price at 70 per cent. Now, these figures, at all events, are undeniable. We find, therefore, that the home manufacturers practically regulate their price by an association; fixing as they did here the other day, $2.05, free on board at the cities I mentioned, they have fixed the price just as high as the tariff allows, or 70 per cent more than the cost in England. Now, that is an article the price of which affects every household throughout the whole Dominion. There is not a man throughout the whole Dominion that is not affected by the cost of bar iron; and we have the enormous duty of $13 a ton—I forget at the moment what percentage it is—and the selling price of $46 per ton. For what result, may I ask? Why, sir, for this result: We have 831 employees connected with these rolling mills. The output was $1,750,000—I am speaking now by he book, because these are the figures the minister of finance gave me the other day in answer to my question—wages $335,000, raw material $375,000, 6 per cent on capital $60,000, 5 per cent on value of plant, $13, 250 or 1.3 per cent on capital, 5 per cent on output, or 8.6 per cent on capital.

The buyer is buying scrap, and that is a great evil of the system to which I draw particular attention, for, although this resolution may not bear practical fruit immediately, I trust when the proper time comes for a reconsideration of the question, the facts to which attention is now drawn will not go unnoticed. What has been the result of the imposition of the duty on iron? I have taken two years before the duty was increased, for it was enormously increased, as we all know. In 1885-86 the importation was of the value of $7,646,000; next year it reached $8,000,000. It is even more to-day. Notwithstanding that fact, the consumption has increased, so that, in 1891, it had nearly reached the value of $10,000,000 and it was an equal amount in 1892. But the duty has enormously increased, and more especially in the direction to which I call attention. Take iron bars. The importation in 1886 was of the value of $728,208. What has taken its place? Its place has been taken by scrap iron, because, in 1886 the importation of scrap iron was only of the value of $200,500, whereas, in 1892, it had reached more than three times that amount. So we have encouraged the importation of scrap iron, and our rolling mills have been manufacturing scrap, and charging up the full price of Staffordshire crown bars, with 50 per cent. added, and that is the result of the tariff arrangement of 1887, which gave no substantial increase to our industries. There is another proof which I propose to give in order to justify my conclusion, because that is all I am seeking, that is, that it is not too much to put down 30 per cent. of the $285,000,000 of output of these industries to the protective policy, which should be charged against any possible corresponding benefit. Before I leave the subject of iron, however, I may call attention to the views that were held by the trade publications. Reading from the Trade Bulletin, a non-political paper, I understand, I find it writes editorially as follows:—

"The complete fallacy of the iron duties as imposed by Sir Charles Tupper in 1886 is demonstrated by the absolute failure of the one concern (for which these duties were imposed on this country) to fulfil their promise to supply all the pig iron and all the puddled bars which the country would require. It is not only the importers, for whom the present government have shown no consideration, that object to the duties as outrageous and unealled for, but the manufacturers, who were lead to believe that they could obtain their raw material in the shape of pig iron and puddled bars from the Lower Province company; all admit that they have been grossly deceived, inasmuch as the company since 1886 has not increased its facilities so as to enable it to supply the increased demand from the manufacturers, but on the contrary it is producing less pig iron and fewer puddled bars to-day than in 1886. The manufacturers of bar iron are therefore prevented by the high rate of duty from importing puddled bars which would enable them to manufacture a regular and merchantable quality of bar iron, and are obliged to use scrap, which anyone knows produces iron of an inferior quality. The present tariff has not benefited these manufacturers, which is evident from the fact that they only exist to-day through the influence of combines governed by large moneyed deposits necessary to insure good faith in sustaining unnatural prices. This rotten condition of affairs cannot be maintained. The people of this country insist upon tariff reform, and where the raw material is heavily taxed, and the experience of eight years has demonstrated that the production of such material has not under the protection been at all stimulated so as to cope with the requirements of the country. Sir John Thompson ought to apply the lopping axe, to which he referred in his Toronto speech, and thus save the other industries which are at present being ruined and only exist by resorting to the unnatural means to which we have referred. We do not go to the length to which free traders urge us, as we do not believe in that policy for Canada, situated as she is beside such a powerful neighbor as the United States, which would absorb our manufacturing interests completely had she free access to our markets; but we do insist that a material modification of the outrageously high duties on iron is imperative in the interests of manufacturers as well as consumers."

I could read other statements from different trade journals, from the Canadian Journal of Commerce, for example to the same effect, but I will not weary the house with more than is absolutely necessary to establish my point. An industry against which complaint I understand has been made is the wall paper industry, a very small affair; and I have a copy of a letter which was sent to the controller of customs dealing with this subject, in which it is represented by the largest importer in the country that the average rate of duty he pays on wall paper is 85 per cent.

And the duties run up all the way to nearly 200 per cent. on the same article. Is it true that this tariff has been burdensome to the great mass of the consuming public? Why, if the public ever spoke with decided voice, they are speaking to-day. I mean to contend, sir, that this discontent has spread through this land, and I mean to say that this content has been, to a very great extent, the result of the burdens of this tariff, and the monopolies, and the trusts, and the evils that have grown under this tariff. I think, sir, that in accordance with the system that has always prevailed in the history of England, which prevailed in the days of the Tudors or the Plantagenets, that the governing body in this country ought to have met these discontents by their removal and not simply by their postponement. I accept in perfect good faith—although, perhaps, others may not be inclined to do so—the statement of the two gentlemen whom the Globe newspaper sent out to make an examination of the conditions of the affairs of this country. I know one of these gentlemen, not personally perhaps, but I know him by reputation, and I know him to be a Conservative of the Conservatives, an Imperial Federationist, a man who bears a high reputation, and one who would not swerve from the path of duty, and I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Atkinson, the other gentleman, was less worthy of trust. Their statements went uncontradicted, although sufficient time was given to in-

dicate the persons with whom they had interviews, and these statements would have called for a contradiction if untrue. And what are the statements made by these two gentlemen? They tell us that in several counties they visited an annexation feeling prevails, and that that annexation feeling is due to the burdens which this tariff has imposed on the people of this country.

We find that in the county of Bruce, these gentlemen report in substance to the Globe as follows: "The farmers are restless and discontented. There is some annexation feeling. A desire for freer trade, especially with Great Britain."

Mr. Cockin, in his letter winding up his tour, says:

"I desire to write at greater length on the question of annexation and the attitude of a certain minority in our midst regarding it. Mr. Atkinson and myself have each been pitched into by annexationists and Conservatives alike. The former charge us with the 'suppressio veri;' the latter with the 'sugestio falsi.' Nothing could be more unfair than such charges. Wherever I have found genuine annexation feeling, such has been mentioned. But it so happens that converts to annexation are claimed where an honest investigation has proved conclusively that a disposition to accept annexation has been the mere outcome of an irritating condition of affairs which latter is capable of a satisfactory readjustment. Such readjustment secured, we should hear nothing more of annexation from these men. This being the case no honest man can term these annexationists. I admit that such are the stuff out of which annexationists might be fashioned. As I remarked in my Paisley letter, 'there are hundreds of men on the fence, and their backs are toward Canada,' but one good harvest and satisfactory harvest would turn these men to the right-about in double-quick time. These men say: 'We prefer to live under the old flag, but if we cannot get free trade without annexation, well, we shall have to accept annexation.' There are many such in Bruce and other counties, but no reasonable man will call them annexationists. They are simply men who are dissatisfied, or, if you will, men disheartened to such an extent by the present policy of the government that they are ready to sacrince their patriotism to the nearer claims of the hearth and the home. We city men may sneer at such a lack of higher patriotism, but we may well reserve our sneers until we have been similarly tried."

I am asked to state the duty (on agricultural implements) and it is as well I am able to answer that question, or else I would have to go down foot. It is 35 per cent. My hon. friend may not think that a very high duty. I differ from him. I say it is an enormous duty. It is not a duty for revenue. We know what the revenue tariff of this country has been. The highest tariff we ever reached for revenue purposes was 17 1-2 per cent., and when you double that by one stroke and make a man pay $135 for a $160 article, do you mean to say he is not paying an enormous duty? But he is paying it on every possible article: binders, threshers, ploughs, seeders, hand instruments, binding twine, sowers, harrows, furniture—perhaps he is not permitted to have household furniture, except such as he can tinker up in his own workshop—cutlery, clothing, blankets, harness, what is it the farmer does not pay duty on?

I am speaking of the large implements. Take for instance, the province of Manitoba, and let us just see what duty the farmer has to pay in that province. I find, taking the last importations into that province, that he imported agricultural implements to the value of $278,036, on which he paid in duty $97,836. In that small province, that is the direct and positive duty the farmer has paid into the revenues of this country, and yet we are to be told that he goes free of duty. Now, my information varies, and hon. gentlemen coming from that province will be able to set me right, if I am wrong, but my information is that about one-third of the implements used in that country are imported. Take harvesters, 659 were imported in one year; mowers, 523; sulkeys and ploughs, 1844; threshers and separators, 193. The hon. gentleman who says no has, no doubt, better means of information than I have, but my information is that there is not more than two-thirds of the agricultural implements used in that country purchased from the domestic manufacturers. That one-third which is imported is taxed to what extent? Why, how many farmers are there in that country? What is a fair calculation as to the number of farmers in the province of Manitoba? Any hon. gentleman working that out for himself and making the division, will at once see what proportion of taxation the farmer of Manitoba has to pay directly to the revenue. But we are told that the same farmer who buys these articles and pays this duty, could get the same articles for less price made at home. Why, then, does he not buy them? Why does a man give $185 for a harvester or a binder, if he can get the same article, manufactured by Massey, Harris and others, for $150? There is only one answer to that. These men are not paying $35 more simply for the pleasure of it and for the purpose of sitting on an American machine. The answer is, of course, that the American machine suits their purpose better and has better value. The farmer is content to pay $180 for an article, notwithstanding he can get it at $150, because the dearer article lasts longer and suits him better. Now, sir, I think it would be perfectly true to say that these farmers who are buying the home implements are paying on an average just three times the sum which I have mentioned; that is, for years past, instead of paying $100,000 into the public revenues, they are paying $300,000, of which $200,000 go into the pockets of the manufacturers. But sir, that is not the only article. Barbed wire is a most important article for the farmers. We have been flooded with petitions in favor of the removal of the duty on barbed wire. What is the history of barbed wire? In that country they have no wood or other material for fencing, and they have to use barbed wire. That being so, one would have thought the government would have jumped at the opportunity to place barbed wire on the free list. It is a raw material of the farmer. The farmers all over the Dominion are petitioning against the duty on this article. The production and sale of this article is regulated by a combine which fixes the price and determines the quantity, and which I declare, upon the responsibility of a member of this house, is regulated by a solemn bond and instrument, which limits the output and tells the different manufacturers at what prices they are to sell. In the United States the same article can be got wholesale for $2.25 per hundred; galvanized, $2.75 per hundred. In Canada the wholesale price is $4.50, and the retail, $4.75 per hundred. I would like to know what benefit the consumers, the farmers, are gaining from it; I would like any hon. gentleman to say that he believes he is right in postponing relief for one day or for one hour after the facts have been brought to the notice of the government. The information that I state here has been obtained from a gentleman upon whom I have a right to rely, and I believe it represents the case correctly. He says:

"There are three barbed wire factories in the east and one in Winnipeg. All four have joined by agreement and made a money deposit by way of penalty whereby each is bound to obey the commands of a certain board. This board fixes the quantity of wire which each company may send into this province, and binds the company here to a limited output. The territory of Canada is also divided up in a certain manner and one is not to take trade in the preserve of another. The price at which all these sell is fixed and the paternal government by duties compels the granger here to buy from these companies. Any one of these companies could produce all the wire used in Canada, and, as a result, our company here is shut down more than half the time, but the price permits it and makes profitable the enforced idleness."

That is the history of barbed wire. But, sir, that is not the only thing that the farmer has to complain of. The increased cost by reason of the tariff which excludes the foreign manufacturers—I have not figured at the percentage—goes to the benefit of the manufacturers, and does not go to the revenue of this country. If ever there was a complete case made out with reference to any article under the tariff, that case has been made out in relation to barbed wire. Now, the same difference will be found in regard to axes. We know how it is with regard to binding twine, and we know the measure of relief that has been meted out. That measure of relief, as I understand the statement made by experienced members of the house, gives to each farmer $1 a year. The reduction from 25 per cent. to 12 1-2 per cent., means, to the average farmer, $1 a year, but leaves him to continue paying what he has been paying on his agricultural implements and other goods which are to him raw material of production, in addition to the enormous duties which we all have to pay on articles of clothing and so on. He has this sop thrown to him in order to keep him quiet for a time—$1 a year. But, sir, the farmer's case has not all been stated, and I desire to state it on both sides, and to give every advantage that can be given to the position that benefits the farmer. Sir, the farmer is protected. The hon. gentleman who generally sits behind me, but whom I do not now see in his place, has always been very strong in his representations that the farmer was the best protected man in the country. Well, sir, undoubtedly he is protected. Undoubtedly, in my riding my advocacy of the national policy was not so much with a view to establishing great industries—tall chimneys and that kind of thing—It was because the farmers of that part of the Dominion had to meet the active competition of the United States, of the western farmer, because the home market and the lumber camps were flooded with the produce of western farmers—corn, beef, pork, etc.—and I desired to retain that market for the farmer, as, undoubtedly the farmer was entitled to retain it, if he was to be subjected to the increased duties imposed. But it is well to estimate the value of that home market. Let us see here, face to face with the hon. gentlemen who hold different views, what this protective policy, so far as the farmer is concerned, is worth. I do not think my hon. friends will quarrel with me, when I say that I have taken the years 1877 and 1878, the last years in which the importation of farm produce reached high water mark. In the first year the importation was $14,194,181, and in the latter about $13,750,525. The average for both $13,942,853. Now, sir, that has been curtailed, no doubt, by the high duties we have imposed. In 1891 the importation of products of the farm was reduced to $2,740,253, and in 1892 to $1,824,200, the average being $2,282,231. So that the farmer is getting the home market to the extent of $11,660,662, so far as the products of the farm are concerned. I take the figures which the finance minister gave us to the extent to which the farmer is getting the benefit of the National Policy in respect of meats, and I find that to be $1,011,144. Altogether, therefore, the benefit to the farmer of the market secured to him by these duties is $12,671,791. Now I want to know, supposing the farmer gets the benefit of the market to the extent of $12,750,000 for his products, how much better off is he? That is the question. The duties do not increase the farmer's output. He does not grow a bushel more of corn or oats; he does not produce one solitary stem additional by reason of this policy. The difference is that whereas before his products would have been forced out of the country in order to find a market, under the present system a greater proportion of the products are retained in the country and consumed here.

If these goods did not come in, all I can say is that to the extent they did not come in the farmer is benefited. But I will take the finance minister's statement, according to which the result was some over $1,000,000, so we have now $12,000,000. Now the best way, perhaps, is to take the farmer's output. I find that the farmers' output for the province of Ontario is $200,000,000 per annum. Now if you take that sum and say that for that $200,000,000 he is able to sell $12,000,000 worth more at home than he would but for the National Policy, you have the measure of the benefit which the farmer derives. What is that? Is it 5 per cent., or 7 per cent., or 10 per cent.? As we know the price of most these articles the farmer has to sell is regulated by the export demand, to what extent will it be said that the farmer of this country is benefited by this $12,000,0000 of home markets? If you put it at 10 per cent.—I do not think any person would put it higher—what do you get? You get a better price for the farmer of about $1,250,000 more for his produce. Divide that among the number of farmers in Canada, and what have you got? Why, sir, about $1 a head; so that, dividing the number of farmers by the net result in the manner I have stated, the farmer gets, to that extent alone, advantages of somewhere about $1 a head on the average.

I estimate the number of farmers from the census of 1881, with 12 per cent. added, assuming that the farmers have increased in number at the same pace with the rest of the population, and I divide that number into $1,000,000, which is the outside sum, I think, which any fair-minded man will attribute as any possible benefit to be derived from the home market.

(To be continued.)

The Pains of Rheumatism.

According to the best authorities, originate in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. It has had remarkable success in curing the most severe cases. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it attacks at once the cause of the disease by neutralizing the lactic acid and purifying the blild, as well as strengthening every function of the body.

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MOIGNEAUX ✠ EXTRA ✠ DRY

✠ ✠ 84 CHAMPAGNE ✠ ✠

THE FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria to be sold for Taxes and Costs on the 14th day of January, 1895, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of the Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, 1894, unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes and Costs due in respect of each lot in the schedule hereinunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.		Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Amount of Costs.	Person Assessed.	Registered Owner on the 3rd day of November, 1894, as per Land Registery Office.
Part 87	26		Land and Improvements	$ 33 30	$ 7 81	Morris Moses	Morris Moses
Sub-d'n 1 of 121a	34		Land and Improvements	116 91	27 46	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Sub-d'n 20 of 121a	34		Land and Improvements	44 04	10 48	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Part 794			Land	14 91	3 49	Unknown	Unknown
E ½ 878	J		Land and Improvements	15 30	3 58	Lucie Thiebault	Lucie Thiebault
997	17		Land	18 36	4 36	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1067	17		Land and Improvements	29 46	6 91	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1218	28		Land and Improvements	13 75	3 27	Estate of Jno. Smith	Estate of Jno. Smith
Sub-d'n 13 of 1237	1		Land and Improvements	57 89	13 59	James Gibson	Winnifred Gibson
5	17-16	Beckley Farm	Land	9 18	2 15	H. G. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan
29	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Richard Robinson	Joseph Phoenix
28	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Joseph Grice	Joseph Phoenix
1 15	58-59	Fernwood	Land	5 35	1 24	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
2 15	58-59	ernwood	Land	7 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
N pt 5	sub	urban 5 Acre lot III	Land and Improvements	27 53	6 48	Catherine Gant	Catherine Gant
9	K) sub	urban 5 Ac e lot VI	Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
10	E ½ sub	urban 5 Acre lo VI	Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
13	subu	rban 5 Acre lot X II	Land and Improvements	4 30	1 00	John Murray	John Murray
16	subu	rban 5 Acre lot XX	Land	43 76	3 22	D. McPhadden	Not registered
43	69-72	Spring Ridge	Land and Improvements	6 12	1 42	Clara Haggerty	Clara Ollena Haggerty
9		Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. R. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
10		Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. R. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
2	D	Work Estate	Land	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
3	D	Work Estate	Land and Improvements	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
9	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	W. J. Cline	W. J. Cline
21	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	A. B. McNeil	A. B. McNeil
			Totals	$491 03	$115 71		

Dated at City Hall, Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, December 12th, 1894.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
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It is a frequent experience with ladies that when the dress is bought with care, and made with taste, some indefinable thing is lacking to give it the perfect touch of beauty. It is the supplying of this that has made

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See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S NAME.
No others are of their manufacture.

CANADA

The publication of the PORTFOLIOS OF CANADIAN SCENES which was suspended during the holidays, has been resumed, and will be completed within a few weeks. Readers of the Times have already had an opportunity to procure Parts 1 to 8. Part 9 is now on hand. Cut out the Coupon in this paper and bring to Times office with 10c. (2c. additional if Portfolio is to be returned by mail) and receive Portfolio.

We will be able to supply a limited number of complete sets. For a Holiday Present a set of these handsome views or a set of America Photographed, which we can still furnish, would be "just the thing."

See Coupon in another place.

A CRUEL ANSWER.

A Montreal Lady Plainly Told That There Was No Hope for Her.

Discharged From the Hospital as Incurable.

A STRIKING PROOF OF THE VALUE OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Bright's Disease Banished and a Life Saved.

"Paine's Celery Compound saved my life, and I will always gratefully remember the fact."

Mrs. P. Kelly, No. 68 William street, Montreal, made the above statement with a wonderful degree of thankfulness and joy, after being cured of a most dangerous disease that had firmly laid hold on her and defied the best efforts of physicians.

Suffering from Bright's disease, Mrs. Kelly was taken to the hospital in order to secure the most approved treatment known to the medical faculty. After spending some time in hospital, Mrs. Kelly became worse, and the physicians plainly told her that she was incurable, and she was discharged—sent home to die.

MRS. P. KELLY, MONTREAL.

When hope had almost fled, when the body was weak and frail, and life almost extinguished, Mrs. Kelly heard the glad news of Paine's Celery Compound—was told what it had done for others who had been pronounced incurable, and she at once determined to test its powers.

After using three bottles of the life-giving compound, Mrs. Kelly felt that there was a wondrous power to infuse new life. The medicine was continued from day to day, until a perfect cure was effected.

Mrs. Kelly, now as strong as ever she was in her life, wished to direct the attention of other sufferers to the medicine that cured her. She writes as follows:—

"I am of opinion that I shall be conferring good upon my fellow creatures by informing them of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me in the past.

"Two and a half years ago I had a severe pain in my left side, which became serious and alarming. I was informed afterwards by my doctors that I had Bright's disease, indeed this was generally acknowledged by all who knew me.

"I was under the doctor's care and taking medicine for a long time without receiving any relief. Getting worse I was sent to the Montreal General Hospital, where I was treated by the best doctors. After remaining in the hospital for some time, I was sent away, as they told me there was no cure for me.

"I continued doctoring at home for nearly a year, but grew weaker and frailer. At this time I was urged by my brother-in-law to try Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle used gave me great relief. I continued the use of the compound, and to-day can truly say that I am perfectly cured, and feel as strong as ever before in my life. Paine's Celery Compound saved my life, and I will always gratefully remember the fact."

QUEER ANTIPODEANS.

The Vanishing Morioris of the Chatham Islands.

There are living at the Chatham Islands, 480 miles southeast of New Zealand, about 25 persons, the remnant of the curious Moriori people, long inhabitants of the group. Alexander Shand, who is the only scholar acquainted with the Moriori language, has lived thirty years among these people, and is now giving an account of them through the Journal of the Polynesian Society, of Wellington, New Zealand.

The Morioris, according to their own account, seem to be the same Polynesian race as that found in New Zealand on the arrival of the Maoris twenty-two generations ago. The Maoris conquered the Chatham Islands in 1835, and since then the Morioris have rapidly disappeared. They numbered at the time of the conquest about two thousand souls. Their main island, which contained nine-tenths of the area of the group, measures 300 square miles.

The Morioris are very much like the Maoris, but a little darker, and their features are somewhat more Hebraic, their noses being strongly hooked. A portrait of the Moriori shows a somewhat scrawny, wrinkled face, with straight nose, prominent eyes, a thick thatch of wavy hair, a stubby moustache and a short scrubby beard.

The Morioris adorned their hair with feathers and prepared flax, and wore pendant from the neck the tooth of the sperm whale, once plentiful about the Chatham Islands. It is believed that they did not bore the ear, nor did they tattoo the skin, a remarkable omission for a Polynesian people. In stature the Morioris were slightly below the Maoris. There were two types—the curly-haired, dark people, and the straight-haired fair people. The feet were large and horny, but the hands, especially of the women, were well formed.

The Morioris had and have less energy and vivacity than the Maoris, and they were less warlike. Indeed, they had a tradition that fighting was forbidden, and ceased in the days of their ancestors, Nunuku, 27 generations ago. Since then the only weapons of these people has been the quarterstaff, and homocide has been almost if not quite unknown among them. Nunuku ordered that man-slaying and man-eating should stop, and that every combat of blows should cease as soon as blood should be shed. When this happened the injured one cried out, "my head is broken!" and at once the fight stopped. These people, however, kept up a curious mimicry of warfare, going among enemies of the same race, reciting incantations and pronouncing curses. The mimic wars often followed the infidelity of wives. Marriage was usual among them, and before the Maori conquest large families were common.

After their enslavement, however, increase almost ceased, and the enslaved were sometimes found dead in the morning in their homes, without apparent cause. The tabu was potent among these people, and they were compelled after the conquest to do things that desecrated their tabu.

The Morioris lived together in small communities. They inhabited A-shaped huts of reeds, some times lined for warmth. They had cooking huts separate from the sleeping huts, and the former were tabu to the men. Men and women dined separately, and there were ordinarily but two meals a day, at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning and about 5 in the afternoon. In the winters of years when food was scarce they had but one meal a day, but occasionally in times of plenty they rose to the luxury of three meals a day. Their food was fish, the flesh of seals and of several wild birds. One of the latter, the mehonui, is now extinct. It was larger than a goose, and, from its habit of constantly rooting in the ground for food, it could easily be approached and seized from the front, though the Morioris usually caught these birds as they lay sleeping, four or five together, in the nest at night.

The mehoriki, also an extinct bird, was a favorite food of the Morioris, and there was a close season in which the bird might not be killed. The Moriori caught the young of sea birds before they could fly, potted them, and preserved the meat by wrapping it up and burying it in the ground.

The seal was caught for clothing as well as for food, and the Morioris had lumbering deep-water, raft-like boats for sealing. They ventured to sea in these, taking care, however, to note the state of the moon in order not to be swept far out on the receding tide. When Europeans came to the islands the seals, which had been slain only in small numbers by the Morioris were destroyed in great numbers, and the Morioris after that went half naked for lack of their accustomed material for clothing. They tried to recover a lost art of mat-weaving, but were saved the trouble by their conquerors, the Maoris, who taught them the Maori art of weaving, so that they might be clothed.

The usual Polynesian method of striking a light by rubbing a pointed stick in a groove worn in a piece of softer wood was the method of Morioris, and the women carefully guarded the firing wood that it should not get damp.

After the promulgation of the laws against wars the Morioris laid aside most of their weapons and turned them to peaceful uses. Their stone battle-axe was used to cut timber. They had wedges for splitting, and chisels for making holes in wood. They had ornamental baskets to hold precious things, and other baskets of plainer make to hold fruit. They made fishing nets of many forms out of common flax. The calabash does not grow upon the islands, so the Morioris carried water in horn-shaped vessels made of green flax leaves.

The boats of the Morioris differ greatly from those of all other Polynesian peoples. They had no true canoe, but a heavy-built craft that was pulled with difficulty, though it was very staunch in a rough sea. The island had no timber big enough to be hollowed into canoes, and for this reason the raft principle was substituted. The rafts were floored with the flower stalks of a plant. These boats were big enough to carry 60 or 70 persons, and were propelled by paddles. The Morioris carried fire on their boats, and had on the floor hearth-like arrangements of stone and earth for the embers to rest upon.

The amusement of the Morioris included high jumping, cat's cradle, rope-skipping, dancing, and in the long winter nights recitations intended to preserve the traditional legends of the race. Sometimes these recitations, in a sort of song or chant, continued all night. They had no musical instruments.

The race was divided into tribes, and each tribe had a chief, the eldest born of the principal family, who was sometimes also a priest. Chiefs and all old men were exceedingly tabu, and no one dare to pass behind a priest or an elder. Should anyone negligently do so the offended one would cry, "my back, my back!" The chief took precedence of all, and no one meddled with his functions. The priests were the ablest men. Slavery was unknown.

Each tribe had its own section of country, but as the Morioris did not cultivate the soil, ownership in it extended only to the rights of occupancy, and to the taking of natural products and the hunting of game. The priests must perform a certain ceremony before a stranded whale or other such gift of the sea could be approached by others of the tribe. It was believed that the dead sent the fish ashore.

Many gods were worshipped by the Morioris, and the tabu in many forms had sway among them. Witchcraft was practiced, but it was believed that the soul of the person bewitched returned from the shades to slay the bewitcher.

It is a Moriori tradition that man was made of the dust of the earth, and that a spirit was placed in the body thus formed.—New York Sun.

DRY GOODS.

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Corsets

TO ensure a perfect fitting costume nothing is more essential that a perfect fitting corset, and one that will readily adapt itself to the figure, imparting the long waisted graceful appearance so desirable for the present fashion. The following lines of Corsets possess the necessary qualities:

THE MAY, 5 hooks—Made of Grey Jean. 50c a pair.

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THE C. & D., 5 hooks—They are the best $1 corset in the market, boned with rota, a superior material, and guaranteed not to break or roll over the hips.

THE YATIST—The most perfect fitting, comfortable and satisfactory Corset ever worn. $1.25 a pair.

THE MODJESKA, Spoon Busk—Made of Brown Jean, strong and durable. $1.25 a pair.

SEWELL'S RIVAL CORSET—Made of Black Satinette. $1.50 a pair. Is cut on the lines of the latest French model.

Also the following makes:—
Childrens' Hygeian Waists;
Ladies' Hygeian Waists;
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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

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For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to
C. H. WEEKS, General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria .... Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox .... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo .... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria .... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store street.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 21.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 1, 1894.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS
Ar. 12:40 P M	Ar. 5:30 P M	78	VICTORIA
" 12:30	" 5:20	77	RUSSELL'S
" 12:10	" 5:16	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT
" 11:45 A M	" 4:51	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM
" 11:10	" 4:27	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING
" 10:50	" 3:58	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE
" 10:40	" 3:46	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL
" 10:27	" 3:41	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S
" 10:17	" 3:21	[illegible]	KOKSILAH
" 10:13	" 3:16	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S
" 10:05	" 3:06	[illegible]	SOMENOS
" 9:38	" 2:44	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS
" 9:15	" 2:36	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SIDING
De. 8:34	" [illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO
Ar. 8:25	" 1:45	5	NANAIMO
De. 8:10	De. 1:30		WELLINGTON

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
VICTORIA		De. 3:00 P M	De. 8:00 A M
RUSSELL'S	1	" 3:04	" 8:04
ESQUIMALT	4	" 3:14	" 8:18
GOLDSTREAM	11	" 3:39	" 8:39
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	" 3:10	" 9:14
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	" 3:38	" 9:34
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	" 3:46	" 9:44
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	" 4:01	" 9:57
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	" 4:11	" 10:07
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	" 4:16	" 10:13
SOMENOS	[illegible]	" 4:26	" 10:23
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	" 4:48	" 10:48
OYSTER BAY SIDING	[illegible]	" 5:05	" 11:09
NANAIMO	73	" 5:48	Ar. 11:50
NANAIMO			De. 11:59
WELLINGTON	78	Ar. 6:00	Ar. 12:14 P M

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED				Victoria Route.				TONNAGE
18 knots				S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				1347
8 30 pm	Lv	M'l	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm	
11 45 pm	Lv	38		Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm	
3 00 am	Lv	82		....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am	
4 45 am	Ar	110		...*Tacoma...	M'l	Lv	8 00 am	

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA, - - - DEC. 14

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

FROM NOW
TILL CHRISTMAS

PENNOCK & LOWE

WILL SELL
JEWELRY
AT COST

In Regular Stock—Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Etc.

In Fancy Goods—Opera Glasses, Purses, Etc., and hundreds of small articles in silver, imported specially for the Xmas trade.

Pick Out What You Want, and we will keep it until you want it. All goods marked in plain figures. It is needless to tell you that this is

A CASH SALE

63 Government St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Insure your plate glass Mellor. *

—Christy bread knife sets at Fox's. *

—Ladies' companions and scissors cases at Fox's.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—J. Johnston, commission stationery agent, Kirk block, Douglas street. *

—The Independent Order of Good Templars give a reception New Years.

—Our new rattan goods are beautiful and very cheap. That's what they all say. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. *

—Secretary Williams of the public school board would like all bills against the board in before next Friday.

—Profits dispensed with on monuments and cemetery work at A. Stewart's, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets. See stock and designs. *

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Moffat takes place Sunday. The deceased lady was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was 56 years old at the time of her death.

—At the Herald street Methodist mission to-night a social and concert will be held. Rev. H. D. Knox will give an address. Hindu costumes and curiosities will be exhibited.

—The partnership of Messrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Andrew Gray and A. K. Munro, has been dissolved, Mr. Munro retiring. The business will be carried on by Messrs. Spratt & Gray, the latter assuming the sole management.

—Mr. R. C. Anderson and Miss Anna Ulsen of Nanaimo, were married last Wednesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. T. J. Campbell was groom and Miss M. E. M. Rogerson bridesmaid.

—A meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. last night to form a coffee house. The idea of the promoters is to counteract the influence of the saloon. There will be reading and smoking rooms attached. A committee was appointed to look up a suitable site.

—A dispatch from Vancouver to the Sound papers says a case of smallpox was discovered there on Wednesday night. The victim is a man named John Flanders, employed at the Hastings mill. Prompt quarantine measures were taken and no danger of a spread of the disease is expected.

—At last night's meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society the secretary read a paper of Celtic literature written by J. F. Smith of Westminster. The paper was a most interesting one in every respect, and was heard with marked attention by all present. After the paper had been read the evening was concluded with songs and stories.

—At the meeting of the trades and labor council last night a committee was named to draw up a resolution to be sent to Ottawa protesting against permitting such unseaworthy ships as the Detroit and Melrose to go to sea. A number of letters were read from Toronto on the subject of day labor as opposed to the contract system, and showing that by the former there was a saving of 25 per cent. to the corporation. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the postoffice employees and condemning the Dominion government for withholding the provisional allowance of $50 from the men.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Curling tongs and hair brushes at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson. *

—Razors in cases and shaving sets suitable for presents at Fox's. *

—Reduced rates only last till December 31st. Dr. A. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—The largest and best variety of table cutlery, plated forks and spoons, at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Headquarters for Christmas and New Year's gifts at 51 to 55 Fort street. Weiler Bros. *

—Drawing of the Vancouver Island Building Society at Sir William Wallace Hall on the 21st instant.

—Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street, Williams block. Public meeting at 8 o'clock p.m. Subject—"Reincarnation."

—We didn't put pants on our tables to cover the legs of the tables. We didn't put them there to keep either, but we put 'em there to sell. Cameron, the cash clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—The Bank of Montreal and Bank of British Columbia will receive subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of Lady Thompson and family, and will transmit them to the treasurer, Hon. George Foster, at Ottawa, free of charge. They will both have lists prepared and placed on their counters and any one desiring to contribute may do so.

—As usual Cochrane & Munn have a very good display of Christmas goods in the windows of their store at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets. They have a large and well selected stock, which is shown to the very best advantage. The windows are lined with white wadding, decorated with holly and red berries, and are illuminated by means of tiny electric globes of various colors.

—Western Star lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., will give an entertainment and dance in Semple's Hall, Craigflower road, on Monday evening. The programme will be something different from the ordinary run of concerts. It will consist of a mock imitation, entitled "Joining the Tinpanites," or "Paddy McFling's Experience," during which songs, dances, mandolin and banjo solos will be introduced.

—There was a private hearing before Magistrate Macrae this morning of a youth under 15 years of age who was caught smoking and summoned under the Dominion act. The case was proven, but the boy was let off with the payment of costs. In addition his stern father gave the court his word that he would give the boy a licking when he got him. The family proceeded home after the hearing, and very likely the whiping has become history by this time. Any number of young boys in town have nicotine stains on their fingers.

—Chief Shepard has written to the police at the Mainland cities in regard to the accomplice of Lang Do, the man who is charged with the robbery of Russell & McDonald's store but has as yet received no reply. The hearing of Lang Do, was set for Thursday next, but it may be called up between now and then. The police are at work tracing up the stolen property, and it is very probable that a good portion will be recovered. At the old house in the rear of the store that was robbed some of the goods remained as the thieves had not had sufficient time to move them away.

—Duncans Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was dedicated at Duncan's last evening by Past Grand Master J. E. Phillips, acting as grand master, assisted by Deputy Grand Master W. E. Holmes, W. Walker, P. D. G. M.; J. Pope, P. G., George Glover, R. G., C. Ross, P. G., D. Anderson, P. G., Willis Dean, P. G., and S. Sea of Victoria. The dedication was public and over two hundred people were present. After the ceremony was over a grand ball and supper was given in honor of the occasion in the Agricultural hall. All the Victorian brethren were guests at the latter. The Victoria members are loud in their praise of the treatment they received, nothing being left undone to make their visit a pleasant one. All the Victorians returned on the noon train to-day.

—The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo will sail for the south at ten or eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. She will leave Vancouver at 2 a.m., and will be here about five hours later. She will receive about two hundred tons of freight here, made up of one hundred tons of feeds, millstuffs and general freight from the Sound, 50 tons of lime from Roche Harbor and 50 tons of general freight, including several salmon shipments from Victoria. Part of the Puget Sound freight was received last night by the City of Kingston, and the same steamer will bring the rest of it this evening. The steamer Harry Lynn towed a barge containing the lime from Roche Harbor this morning. Among the shipments from Victoria is one of naval stores from Esquimalt consigned to H. M. S. Hyacinth at Honolulu. The vessel will have a good-sized cargo altogether and a fair number of passengers.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce
SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mooskelle, Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranella. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow; Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

—Just watch our windows during the next few days. Weiler Bros. *

—You can find nearly everything you want on our 25c. and 50c. crockery tables. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. *

—There was nothing set for hearing in the city police court to-day. It was the second session of the court this week at which no cases were heard.

—The Chinese robbery case at Nanaimo was further ventilated in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon. The testimony already given was made more intricate by further contradictory evidence. Evidence will be taken Monday afternoon.

—The steamship Umatilla which sailed for San Francisco last evening had the following cabin passengers from Victoria: R. G. Fellow and wife, W. F. Buchanan, J. G. Hyde, Mrs. E. Cunningham, R. H. Mitchell, G. Mylet and daughter and Dr. D. W. Eberts.

—The Telegraph brought news of the death this morning, at Halifax, N. S., of Peter Crichton, an old and well known resident of that city. The deceased gentleman was the father of Mrs. James Christie of this city, and will be buried at Victoria.

—The concert and dance given on Thursday night at Spring Ridge by Fernwood lodge, C. O. O. F., was a very enjoyable affair. The songs by Miss Anderson, who is one of the most promising singers in the city, J. G. Brown, Fred Richardson, James Pilling and Mr. Firth were greatly appreciated. Finn's orchestra furnished the music.

—Mr. W. P. Daykin writes to deny the report that he has been succeeded in the management of the Carmanah Point lighthouse by Messrs. Frank Bishop and W. Franklin. Messrs. Bishop and Franklin succeeded Mr. Cox in charge of the Cape Beale lighthouse. Mr. Daykin also takes exception to the statement that he is entitled to have the word "late" placed before his name.

—The fifth Saturday night popular concert will be held to-night in the Y. M. C. A. hall, when an excellent programme will be rendered, the following taking part: Mr. Burnett, piano solo; J. W. Chapman, recitation; T. W. Moody, vocal solo; Mr. Agnew, guitar solo; Miss Goddyn, vocal solo; Mr. Allen recitation; Mr. Culpin, vocal solo; Miss Furnival, recitation, and Miss and Master Ben Nicholas, vocal duet.

—Ald. Dwyer proposes in connection with the waterworks to engage A. McL. Hawks, the hydrostatic engineer. On the bulletin board of the city council appears the following: "That A. McL. Hawks be employed to design filter beds, draw all plans, make all estimates, perform all inspection and have full charge and all responsibility for the matter in detail and entirety, and that he receive as remuneration five per cent. of the cost of construction of the filters as completed.

—A stonecutter who has resided in the city for a number of years, told a representative of the Times to-day that there was not a single local stonecutter at work on the government buildings. When work was resumed on the buildings yesterday a number of the men who had been working there went to contractor Adams for work. They were told, so says the Times informant, that there was enough men at work. The same afternoon, after the local men were refused work, our informant states a dozen outsiders were given work and in fact the local men have been weeded out just as fast as outsiders could be found to take their places. The men cannot understand the action of Mr. Adams, but some of them think he is getting even with them for having gone out on strike last summer.

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

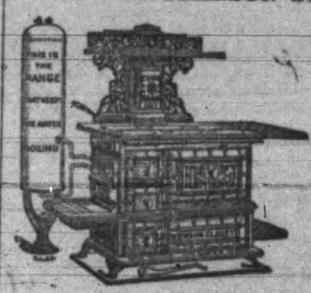
In addition to my usually large and fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silverware, Etc., I have this season imported A SPECIALLY FINE LINE OF NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS, which having been purchased for cash direct from the manufacturers, will be sold at LOWER PRICES than such goods have ever before been offered in this city.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government Street, 3 doors from Broughton Street.

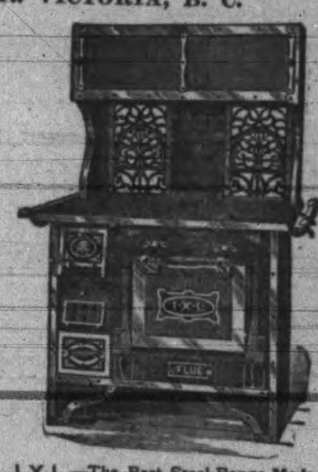
ASSIGNEE SALE.

If You Want Bargains in
Glassware, Tinware, Crockery
and many other similar articles call at GEORGE L. SIMPSON'S, Douglas Street. The whole of the stock has to be sold regardless of cost.

PERRY & TURNER
42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.



HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves, Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights and Roofing. I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

The Goodbuyer Family

Have all come to the conclusion that during these hard times all Christmas gifts bought must be of the sensible and substantial order. They are all coming to us for SMOKING JACKETS—very neat—trimmed with Silk cord. NECKTIES—the latest styles and shades. FANCY SUSPENDERS.
No store in town can come up to us as sellers of MENS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

TAXES AND REVENUE.

Mr. Haughton, at the Spring Ridge meeting asked the question, "If you reduce the duties how are you going to get your revenue to carry on the government?" As this question is constantly presented by the Colonist, with a sort of "what are you going to do about it" air, we may safely assume that it is to be made the stock in trade bluff of protectionist politicians, who, lacking the ability to defend protection on its merits as a principle—or men of courage to attempt it—seek this way out of an unpleasant dilemma. But coming from an elector whose mind is awakened to the fallacies of protection, and who honestly wishes to know what the Liberals propose to substitute for protection, this is a perfectly legitimate question, which will meet at the hands of the Liberals the candid consideration and full reply it deserves.

No practical politician has ever in the history of constitutional government elaborated in advance in all its details the legislative formula by which he proposes to cure economic or political derangement, but an illustration of the general principle advocated by a reformer seeking popular support—is certainly due to an intelligent people. The proposal made by Mr. Laurier and his following is to eliminate from the tariff of Canada every vestige of protection, and to make of it not an instrument to afford protection to certain persons and occupations, at the expense of other persons and occupations, but an instrument for the collection of revenue, bearing equally upon the whole people. The object of a protective tariff is to discourage importations, and the better it secures this the less revenue can be obtained from it. This is no new theory, the experience of Canada, Britain and the United States has fully demonstrated its truth. The leaders of the Conservative government at Ottawa know it, but having made the tariff—in obedience to the demand of the election fund—furnishing lobbyists—an instrument to enrich private interests, they dare not remodel it with a view to increasing the public revenue.

The duty on coal oil is a case in point. There are only two places in Canada where this oil is produced. If there is no crude oil in the earth protection has no alchemy which can call it forth. When protection was introduced these places produced oil as they do now. Fifteen years of protection, to encourage the industry, has not added any other places to the list of oil producing towns. Why, then, is protection of coal oil still maintained? Is it for the purpose of "keeping up the wages of labor" or to swell the revenue of the country. Facts known to everybody prove beyond a doubt that it is continued for a very different purpose—to enrich the oil ring that it may be bled for election funds. Ontario is the only province of the Dominion which has oil producing territory. Petrolia and Oil Springs, where the wells and refineries are located, have about 1600 people engaged in oil production. They get no better wages than other work people in that country. At the last session the government brought down a proposal to reduce the duty 2 1-2 cents per gallon. The house was willing, the people of Canada demanded it, but the courage of the government was only equal to a reduction of 1 1-5 cents per gallon. Does anyone believe they were more afraid of the voters of Oil Springs and Petrolia than of all the city and rural constituents of the Dominion? The trade and navigation returns for 1892-3 show the importations for the year to have been 6,222,290 gallons, and the duty collected $448,000. During the same period the amount of oil of home production consumed in Canada is given in the official returns at 10,500,000 gallons. That we may more clearly understand how a tariff of 7 1-5 cents per gallon works as a revenue producer, let us put these figures into tabulated form:

Revenue collected on imported oil at 7 1-5 cts. per gal.	$ 448,000
Wholesale profits on duty alone at 10 per cent.	44,800
Cost of duty and profits to retailers	$ 492,800
Add retailers' profit at 15 per ct..	73,920
Total cost to consumers on imported oil directly due to the tariff	$ 566,720
The home producers were able to add the amount of the tariff to the price of their oil. Thus we have 10,500,000 gallons at 7 1-5 cents	$ 756,000
Wholesalers' profit at 10 per ct..	75,000
Cost to retailers	$ 831,600
Retailers' profits at 15 per cent..	124,740
Increased cost to consumers on home produced oil due to the tariff	$ 956,340
Increased cost of imported oil added we have a grand total of	$1,523,060

Of which only $448,000 goes into the public treasury. Two-thirds for waste or monopoly and less than one-third for revenue. Now let us see what would be the effect if the duty was reduced one half, and that all Canadian production ceased. The total consumption of oil is 16,722,920 gallons. At 3 3-5 cents per gallon the amount of duty to be obtained if it were imported would be $602,025, or $153,105.15 more than received from the tariff in 1892-3. And the people of Canada would save half of the increased cost of oil in the period alluded to, or $761,530 in addition, making a total of $914,635.15.

Taking the total number of men employed in the production of Canadian oil at 1600, we could pay them $500 a year each to do nothing and save $114,635.15 on the transaction, and be better off besides than employing them as we now do in the production of inferior oil, for who does not know that if we must have good oil we must import it, no matter how high the tariff. But would the importing of all the oil we use mean that these men should go idle. Is there no other occupation in which they would be better employed than they are now? The importation of oil means the exportation of something else to pay for it, and do not our Canadian forests, mines and fisheries—the best of their kind in the world—afford a better prospect—with the increased market which our increased import would open up—for more healthful and profitable employment than they now have in the development of an inferior oil field for which we are now so heavily taxed? If the people of Ontario, who have this industry among them, consider (as the do) this oil tax a robbery, what is it to the people of British Columbia? Not one of our work people gets a dollar out of it, and not one of them can sit down at night to read but pays in duties and profit on duties nearly one hundred per cent. more for his light. Let any of our work people go over to Seattle and enquire the price of oil there and be convinced of the manner in which the extremes of this Dominion are being plundered that a ring may grow rich under pretence of finding work for the people of Oil Springs and Petrolia. The oil duty is only one of the many instances in which it is clear that a reduction of tariff means an increase of revenue and at the same time a substantial saving to consumers, Mr. Haughton included with all others. INTRA MUROS.

THEOSOPHY.

To the Editor: Referring to Theosophist's letter in your paper of the 12th inst., I would further remark that, even taking it for granted that Theosophy, like Christianity, professes to teach us that man was created solely for the honor and glory of God and that we might enjoy Him forever; and since we are told in Holy Writ that "there is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death," i.e., eternal separation from God, surely it is more to our gain to follow in that "more excellent way" spoken of in the same book, in which we are told that a "wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err."

Where is the wisdom in pinning one's faith to a system, beset as it is with such doubtful and perplexing problems and "cunningly devised fables," which tend to mystify rather than enlighten its followers the more they study it? As no proof can be advanced of its divine origin, nor even any spiritual consolation derived therefrom, happy is the man who, like St. Paul, the greatest theologian and philosopher that ever lived, can say, "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him until that day, i.e., "the time of the restitution of all things."

As Theosophist writes no doubt with a view to instruct—perhaps also to convert—it is a pity he does not verify his quotations more than he does and has not met my statements more fully. But, unfortunately, like the majority of writers of his cult, in dealing with Theosophical words and phrases, he has a happy knack of making mysteries more mysterious which is not at all edifying to the uninitiated. On the contrary, it rather tends, I think, to intensify the mental fog of his readers, in which he would envelop them.

To employ the famous terms of the great master of phrases, the "Doctor Sententiarum" of our day, we have had a good deal of Hellenism, but nothing of Hebraism. The fundamental idea of Hebraism, says Matthew Arnold, is "self-conquest, self-devotion, the following not our own individual will, but the will of God, obedience. Its governing idea is strictness of conscience." Unless we have that our development will be one-sided, imperfect, mutilated.

"Thou love of God! Or let me die.
Or grant what shall seem Heaven almost:
Let me not know that all is lost
Though lost it be—leave me not riot,
To this despair, this corpse like bride!
Be all the earth a wilderness!
Only let me go on, go on,
Still hoping ever and anon
To reach one eve the Better Land."

These are the passionate words of the poet-prophet who has gone to the "better land" that he panted after—this poet held up the blazing torch of the life of God, of aspiration to that life, of an ineffable glory which was to fill humanity and, in the fine language of Mr. Spofford Brooke, "In a material world which claims the reasoning of the understanding apart from emotion, as the judge of all things never faltered in His claim of the spiritual as the first, as the master in human nature nor in the faith of God with us, making, guiding, loving us, and crowning us at last with righteousness and love."

As nothing Theosophist can say would ever change my opinions regarding the future state of a Christian, and, as this letter will be my last contribution on this subject, I would bid him a kindly adieu, with an earnest wish that he may some day be led to think differently of the future state of man. And I trust we will meet, not in the "Astral regions," but in that "better land" alluded to above, which we only see now by the eye of faith, as it were, "through a glass darkly, but then face to face: now we know in part; but then shall we know even as also we are known." H.H.B.

Victoria, 13th Dec.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S ASSOCIATION GAME.

The Wanderers and Royal Marine artillery Association football teams are playing at Work point this afternoon. The make-up of the teams is as follows:

Wanderers—Patrick, goal; Hook and Petticrew, backs; Goward, Milligan and McGregor, half-backs; Peden, Goward Johnson, McCann and Dick, forwards.

Barracks—T. Lyons, goal; T. Shaw and G. Stewart (captain), half-backs; and G. Stewart (captain), backs; Berg, Rami, Hanbury and Cannon, half-backs; Kelly, Townsend, Hall, Barraclough and Simmons, forwards.

YACHTING.

DUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE.

London, Dec. 14.—The Field will say to-morrow concerning the meeting of the Royal Yacht squadron committee: "If the meeting to-day decided not to hold the cup under the deed of gift it will mean the deed must be changed or no more races for the cup. If they accept the deed it will mean only that the cup can be challenged for without question under the terms which the New York yacht club has now conceded, and which we all consider fair, except the ten months' notice. Lord Dunraven is likely to be steady on this point, as it means a great deal. The New York Yacht club has put a wrong estimate on the situation as regards the new deed. It would be safe to accept the deed with the New York Yacht club's liberal interpretation regarding what is allowable under the mutual agreement clause. We believe that Lord Dunraven also has this opinon, but he cannot be answerable for the Royal Yacht squadron. In view of a deadlock, it seems most unlikely that there will be any matches in 1895, or any more at all. Lord Dunraven's offer to sail for another trophy, that the club may appoint again the vessel which would have contested for the America cup, would mean the supersedure of the latter, and would be very effective in settling satisfactorily a long train of disagreeable associations. The very name of the America cup chiefly suggests unfairness and contemptible meanness. The recollection of these features would have been obliterated by the liberal terms conceded to the challenger in 1893 and 1894, but now it is pretty plain that the New York yacht club will destroy the new deed in case the cup is to be challenged for again."

The Field then discusses the suggestion that Lord Dunraven apply to another club to sanction the challenge, and recalls that in 1877 a refusal was given to endorse such a course, and the Royal London club and the Yacht Racing association denounced the deed. It would be impossible for any British club to back the challenge unless it should be made absolutely plain that the cup would be held under fair conditions. The New York Yacht club deliberately chose to accept and hold the cup under conditions that they now admit to have been unfair, judging by their interpretation of the mutual agreement clause, but because they put themselves in such an unenviable position there is no reason why any British club should do the same.

In an interview with a Field reporter Lord Dunraven said: "Having regard to the various reports or alleged interviews with me which have been cabled from the States and published in England, I am glad of a chance to express my opinion, although the matter of the race is now entirely out of my hands. Lord Dunraven then traced the history of the difficulties since 1877. As to the New York Yacht club's telegram of December 10 he said: "If I am free and backed by a resolution of the Royal yacht squadron would race on those terms." Questioned concerning the chances of a race next year, he replied: "I have read that they were anxious to race; if so there will be a race. But they have made the qustion very difficult by raising the same point which stopped the match with the first Valkyrie. It never occurred to me that the terms of the 1892 challenge were regarded as satisfactory. Nobody said so when I was in New York in 1893."

Lord Dunraven discussed the chances of future races. If there was any difficulty, he said, he felt it was a pity that those feeling it did not begin to remove it sooner. His last words were: "The race is certain if the committee agree to race under any circumstances, and then clear up the difficulties later with the Royal Yacht squadron. The race may be for the America cup or for something else. This is virtually the offer that I made with the first Valkyrie, which the New York Yach club refused. It is their turn to offer now. I consider the suggestion that the challenge must be through some other club than the Royal Yacht squadron unworthy of discussion."

The Daily Graphic will print this paragraph to-morrow: "Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht club squadron, has arranged for a conference of the flag officers on December 15. The Prince of Wales will preside. If the meeting considers itself competent to deal with the disputed matters on negotiations for the America cup without reference to a general meeting of the members, the decision will be immediately forwarded as to whether, if the cup is won, the Royal Yacht squadron will accept the trusteeship under the new deed. The New York club interpretation respecting the powers conferred by the mutual agreement clause is generally considered satisfactory, although many think the challenger should not be placed in the position of asking concessions at all."

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

Success of the Experiments Tried in New Zealand.

While the principle of the "village settlement" is still on its trial in Australia, and grave doubts are entertained by many as to its ultimate success, it is interesting to turn to the annual report on the subject which has been presented to the surveyor-general in New Zealand—the cradle of the system. In that report, prepared by the superintendent of village settlements, it appears that no less than 35 new settlements were formed during the past year, the number of new selectors being 256 and the area settled amounting to 5530 acres. This means, it is stated, "that probably a thousand people who twelve months ago were sustaining life as best they could in the back streets of cities and towns are now enjoying a freer and healthier existence in the country, and acquiring an acquaintance with those arts that will enable them to become sooner or later entirely independent of the fluctuating demand for their labor." It cannot but be admitted that this is a substantial increase to the body of producers, and it is taken from a class of people that had not been of an particular benefit either to themselves or to the country before. But this is ony the continuation of a system which embraces 120 village settlements now in operation in that colony, covering a total area of 27,314 acres, and including 1157 settlers, holding an average of 23 1-2 acres each. The total advances made to these 120 settlements to this date amount to 25,318 pounds, or about 18s 6 1-2d each acre, and the annual charge for ent and interest is 3753 pounds, or 2s 9d per acre, while the arrears at this date are 2212 pounds 17 shillings. The meaning of that is that these village settlers have been paying inorest and interest annually a sum equivalent to over 14 per cent. on the money advanced, and yet there are only some seven months of arrears over the whole settlements. This is an indisputable success, and the question suggests itself why the system should have been so successful in that colony, while in Australia generally, if it has not been a failure, the results are still in doubt. Two things appear to have contributed to success in the colony where the system was first tried. In the first place, care was taken in the selection of sites, so that in almost every case good land was given to the village settlers; and in the second place care was taken in selecting the settlers according to the conditions of work to be done or employment to be found at the settlement. We have further to bear in mind that the system in New Zealand had also its periods of doubts and difficulties. Numbers of original settlers fell away, while thec hange of ministry brought to the management of affairs those who had no desire to see enterprises initiated by their predecessors resulting in success; and under the stepmotherly care of unfriendly ministers, the settlements had but a puny existence for several years. The present ministry in that colony has inherited the traditions and sympathies of the ministers who first launched the village settlement system, and it is only by sympathetic treatment, careful pruning, and after a number of years that the scheme has attained its present success.—Sydney Herald.

PLEASURES OF DRINK.

The Alcohol Votary Deceived as to Its Real Effects.

In dealing with the subject of alcoholic drink, most writers approach it on the side of the evils for which it is responsible. A different course was pursued by Dr. Justus Gaule in a lecture recently delivered at Berne, Switzerland, and of which a synopsis is given in the Popular Science Monthly. Dr. Gaule, recognizing that there is another side to the question, that pleasure of some sort must be derived from indulgence in alcoholic drinks, devotes himself to the question of the nature and amount of that pleasure. After explaining that alcohol acts immediately by disturbing the brain functions, he continues:

"If this, then, is the influence, where is the pleasure in it? It is not my object, however, to depict the dangers and consequences from such disturbance of brain functions, but to ask only in what then consists the pleasure which alcohol brings us? The fact that so many men seek this condition, even passionately seek and value and prefer it to others, must have deep psychological ground. I will only say in passing that men differ as to the particular time of richest delight, some choosing the very beginning, others the time when sleepiness and forgetfulness have come, still others the perfectly senseless condition; but the influence of alcohol is still the same, sometimes on a smaller, sometimes on a larger portion of the nervous system. How does it increase the feeling of happiness? The body uses its powers in resisting the outside forces which act upon it. Normally, there is a balance between the body and its environment. If environment prevails we are discouraged; if we are able to prevail, our spirits rise and our happiness grows. And it is not for the moment only, but we compare the accumulated impressions of the powers outside of us with the powers which our brains develop, and are happy or unhappy according as we feel our superiority or otherwise. Just how much does alcohol interfere in this balance of powers? It clearly cannot lessen the power of outside influences which harm us; it can as clearly not increase our own powers in so far as they enter into this conflict with the outside world—it rather makes us less skilful and able. What can it do, then? It can deceive us. It dulls our appreciation of powers outside of us until they seem so much smaller that we are sure we can conquer them, and so we gain a feeling of satisfaction. Nine-tenths of those who take strong drink seek this feeling in alcohol. This is their 'refreshing' at eventide, their 'rest from the day's cares,' their forgetfulness of sorrows; but it rests upon a deceit, and at the least trial falls into ruin. He who to-day forgets is not any stronger to-morrow, and so is constantly tempted to a new appeal to his false friend until his senses are so dulled that every duty is forgotten. His holiest interests are but shadows and mist before his eyes, and he knows nothing more but thirst for the deceitful drink. Even the defenders of alcohol at last call a halt; but they have forgotten that the first steps are much more easily undone than the later ones, when the brain has in a measure lost its power to control. They do not forget through malice, but because they have not rightly understood the physiological effect of alcohol.

And the poor drinkers say: "There is so much misery in the world, and we must have now and then a care-free hour; therefore we drink. What will you give us in place of drink?" Is the argument true? Is the future of mankind really so hopeless, and does life offer nothing to the man who refuses alcohol instead of the forgetfulness which alcohol brings?

"In Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' he has devoted one chapter to the consideration of the pleasant character of American life, in which he calls attention to the general air of hopefulness which prevails among Americas people, and extends also to all foreigners who visit them, through which, moreover, difficulties are lightly overcome, losses and injuries good-naturedly endured. One misses this characteristic painfully among us when one has experienced it; it is like a new melody in the great concert of life. . . . And what says this melody? I understood it first as I saw this hopeful spirit, and I said to myself, Must mankind then be always miserable? Must they be always helpless against Nature's forces? Can they not conquer these forces, make them subservient, if they use intelligence to understand them instead of stupefying themselves? Must they pine away for lack of pleasure in a world which is so beautiful that it charms us if we lift but the corner of the veil which hides its secrets? This it is what makes me consider life without alcohol more beautiful than the other, and that is the transformation in the feeling of mankind which I await with their development."

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The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

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BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

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BEST COAL

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$7.00 PER TON.

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G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

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No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 502. nov6-tf

Christmas Goods Fancy Suspenders, Fine Neckwear, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Fine Hosiery, Latest Styles in Ties, Etc, Etc. Good value. Low Prices.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street, Victoria

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Death of Robert McDougall, Prominent Citizen and Postmaster of Vernon.

Successful Experiments in Tobacco Growing in Okanagan District.

Vernon News.

Mr. M. C. Davidson, who for some time has occupied a position as accountant for Mr. W. R. Megaw, left on Tuesday for Victoria. Mr. Davidson was one of our most popular young men, and will be greatly missed. He was an enthusiastic member of the city band, of which institution he was one of the chief promoters, and his departure is sincerely regretted by everyone connected with it. A large number of his friends were at the station to give him a send off.

The Rev. G. R. Reid, whose sad case was noted last week, was on Saturday taken to Sicamous, where he was met by Dr. Bell of Winnipeg, and taken to his friends in Manitoba. The doctor, who has had large experience in mental disorders, was of the opinion that Mr. Reid was suffering from an attack of acute mania, which would probably prove to be of a temporary nature.

The cigar manufacturers, to whom was submitted samples of tobacco grown at Kelowna, have given such favorable reports on the quality of the product that it is probable that this new industry will become a profitable one in the valley. Several of the farmers near Kelowna and Benvoulin will give this crop a trial next year.

Stockmen are beginning to round up their cattle ,though, owing to the mild season, they do not expect to commence winter feeding for several weeks yet. Stock of all kinds are in splendid order this fall, and some of the best beef ever displayed in Vernon may be found in the local meat markets.

Mr. F. Adrian Meyer has for some time been experimenting in the manufacture of house tiles such as are used in Japan in building of the better class of dwellings. He has succeeded in producing an excellent quality of tile from clay found on his property adjoining the city. He is now fully satisfied that with the proper machinery he can place on the market an article second to none in quality, and is anxious to form a company to carry on this industry.

Salmon Arm is looking up and is likely to have a small boom next summer, as I understand that a $3000 hotel is about to be constructed there. This will undoubtedly be a great accommodation not only to the farmers but to the general traveling public. Hotel and stable accommodation will soon be in big demand there. The enterprise is in the hands of two first class men, Mr. John Hutchison of Vernon, a thorough pusher, and Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne, whose experience in this business bespeaks for the new hostelry entire success.

On Saturday morning the community was shocked and saddened as the intelligence spread through the city that R. McDougall, who from his position as postmaster was one of our best known citizens, had breathed his last. Although it had been known for some time that Mr. McDougall was seriously ill, no one anticipated so sudden and fatal a termination of the disease. The sad event occured about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and the immediate cause of his death was tetanus or lockjaw, which set in early on the previous evening. As soon as the news became known the most sincere expressions of sorrow were everywhere heard, and the flags on the public buildings and business houses were hoisted at half mast. Much sympathy was felt for the sorrowing wife of the deceased, and kind friends clustered around her, endeavoring to soften with their sympathetic presence the first poignancy of grief. For nearly nine years Mr. McDougall has been a resident of this town and district, and though from his retiring disposition and quiet manner the number of his intimate friends was not as large as it otherwise would have been, the many sterling qualities of his character gained for him the respect of all. He was a native of Elden, Ont., and about 36 years of age.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

To the Editor:—The report as given in your paper a few days ago of the way patients are cared for in the insane hospital at Westminster was a revelation to me. I did not suppose that in this nineteenth century in any country that claimed to be within the borders of civilization any such instruments of torture were used or such cruelty practiced in caring for the insane as that reported from Westminster.

It is a dark blot upon any country or government to allow such a state of affairs, and I will blush for the country I live in did I see that report or extracts from it copied in eastern papers.

Patients confined in such a hospital demand more sympathy and kindness than those who are physically sick, because they are in many cases not in a condition to think or act for themselves. People who have the care of the mentally sick ought to be trained for their work just as much as for those who are physically sick. Patients are seldom too sick mentally not to appreciate kindness and they will remember who are kind and who are not. Sometimes they may be hard to manage, but there is never the slightest excuse for cruelty. Someone may say it is easy for people to talk who know nothing about such things, but I am not one of those, having spent over two years in one of the best training schools in connection with a hospital that was one of the first to start a school for training nurses for the insane. There we were taught to look after such persons as sick—mentally sick—and to do all we could to make their lives while in the hospital as bright and pleasant as possible. The worst of patients can and ought to be cared for humanely and kindly. Pardon me for taking up too much space, but I think that people ought to demand that persons who are obliged to leave home and friends and be placed in an institution of that kind that they have the best possible treatment.

A FRIEND TO THE INSANE.

Victoria, Dec. 15.

THE SKIM MILK TREATMENT.

It Is Said to be a Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

Although the so called milk cure has been practiced here and abroad for a good many years, and one meets here or there a man or woman who has taken it, few persons really know the nature of the treatment. A famous New York physician, now dead, did more than any one else in this country to reveal the virtues of the cure to American physicians. The popular notion that the milk cure consists in drinking a great quantity of milk every day is in part a misconception. The mere drinking of milk is only half the treatment. The milk cure consists in living on an exclusively skim milk diet, taken at rigidly regular intervals throughout the day for at least three weeks.

The patient about to undertake the milk cure arranges in advance for a proper supply of wholesome milk, provides himself with several easily cleaned vessels for holding the milk, and at least a hundred cakes of chewing gum. The milk is kept over night, skimmed scrupulously of all cream that rises, and taken in small quantities at intervals of an hour and a half throughout the day. Perhaps the first day's ration is less than a quart. Each of the dozen meals contains as near as possible the same quantity, and the most careful directors of the milk treatment insist that the patient shall be exac to the minute in taking the several meals. After each meal the patient must chew gum for a considerable time, so as to induce a flow of saliva that shall aid digestion. So soon as the quantity of milk shall be sufficient to give the patient the requisite strength he must take regular daily exercise. He may begin with a walk of half a mile, and this must be gradually increased, if strength permits, until he walks ten miles daily without interruption. The quantity of milk is measured carefully according to an elaborate schedule prepared by the physician, and is gradually increased until the patient reaches the maximum that he can completely and comfortably digest. Some patients reach in less than three weeks a maximum of five quarts a day. Some go higher, and others never reach this figure. The maximum is determined by the physician. It is continued according to the use of the patient, and then comes the gradual return to solid food.

The first solid meal may be nothing more than the juice of half a small grape fruit and a small piece of stale bread, without butter. Other things are gradually added, the patient's power of digestion being all the while carefully watched, until the patient has reached a full and varied diet of fruits, vegetables and meats, certain indigestible things and all stimulants being excluded, and all the while from three to five quarts of skim milk being taken. At the end of six or seven weeks the patient is permitted to substitute two or three quarts of "whole" milk for the large quantity of skim milk, and eventually to take the milk at convenient intervals and not according to a rigid schedule.

Weakness, depression and listlessness often accompany the first few days of the milk treatment, and the patient, whatever his condition usually begins at once to lose flesh. The amount lost depends upon the object for which the treatment is administered. If the eventual design is to fatten the patient, the loss may be only two or three pounds. If the design be to reduce excessive fat, it may be many pounds each week. A thin man of large frame began the treatment at 159 pounds, fell to 157, and rose while still on the exclusive milk diet to 166. It is usually difficult to attend to business during the treatment, but business men sometimes resume work after the first week. Careful patients carry their milk to business and drink it at rigidly regular intervals. The patient after the first week usually begins to regain strength, and if the treatment is successful he finds immense relief from the pains of indigestion. Some patients suffer from headaches during the early part of the treatment, and may in the first ten days acquire an extreme distaste for the milk. The average patient at the end of that time is ravenously hungry every hour and a half, and finds the skim milk delightful. The most delicious dainties are never so pleasing to the palate as the half pint of skim milk to the really apt patient.

When the milk cure works well the patient soon finds himself sleeping soundly and rising in good health and in fine spirits. Few patients have full working strength during the treatment, and the inconvenience of a dozen meals a day becomes extremely irksome and severely interferes with intellectual work. To the really incapacitated victim of dyspepsia, however, the milk treatment soon brings a relief like being translated from torment to bliss.

Physicians administer the milk treatment to persons who do not properly assimilate ordinary food. Such persons may be extremely thin or grossly fat. In either case their ailment is a form of starvation. Marvelous stories are told of the treatment. Men and women who seemed dying with clouded brains and listless bodies have been restored to heath such as they never knew save in childhood. Ill-nourished sallow men and women have been brought to plumpness of body and clearness of complexion. Waddling masses of flesh with watery eyes and chalky faces have been reduced to normal proportions. Bright's disease in its earliest stages has been arrested if not eradicated by the treatment, and chronic rheumatism has been banished from the blood. The stories told by milk diet patients and their physicians are almost beyond belief. It is fair to add that the treatment sometimes fails, though the believers say that this must come from the neglect or disobedience of the patient.

The philosophy of the milk diet lies in furnishing the dyspeptic patient an easily digestible food that contains all the elements necessary to life and the cleansing of the system preparatory to the building of new tissue. Great stress is laid upon regularity of the milk meals, cleanliness of all vessels used, and great slowness in taking the milk. Some physicians insist that the patient shall eat with a spoon and occupy as much as ten minutes in taking a single glass of milk. The milk at its largest seldom exceeds a pint.

Persons who have gone through the treatment and return cmfwy. mfwyp cm treatment and found relief often return to the milk diet at the slightest sign of indigestion. In such cases the patient usually begins with as much as two quarts a day, and in a few days reaches the maximum. A gradual retura to solid food follows, provided the patient has found relief; and the whole duration of this secondary treatment need not exceed a week. Some persons have kept up this system for years and taken no medicine for indigestion. Obstinate cases may necessitate as much as three months of the exclusive milk diet. This, in some cases, if followed by a sort of water cure treatment that is even more trying.—New York Sun.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

No Need
For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.
See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The Seventy-eighth drawing for an appropriation in the above Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order, B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Victoria, Dec. 14, 1894.

Grand Charity Concert
Under the distinguished patronage of Lieut-Governor Dewdney, to be given in Institute Hall, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17,
At 8 p.m., in aid of the poor of the city regardless of class or creed.
The Concert will conclude with a scene from Gen. Lew Wallace's work entitled "Ben Hur." Admission 50 cents; children half price. Tickets to be had at the book and music stores. d13-4t

B.C. PIONEER SOCIETY
THE ANNUAL DINNER
of the Society will take place
Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the Victoria Hotel
Tickets may be obtained of any member of the committee or from the undersigned.
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Victoria, 5th Dec., 1894. d6-tf

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
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FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
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From now till Christmas we will sell a Special Line of SUITINGS arrived by express. Call and see these goods They are sure to please you.
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You and compel you to inspect our stock of Fine TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, Etc., for the winter trade. Your own interest and better judgment should bring you here.
Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.
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America Photographed
We have on hand a limited number of complete fyles of the beautiful Portfolio, America Photographed, which was sold to our readers at 10 cents per copy. For a holiday present nothing more appropriate can be found. A volume only costs $2.00, and as a Christmas Gift will be most acceptable to any person of taste and refinement.
Apply at
TIMES OFFICE,
No. 26 Broad Street.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of certain property of the Corporation connected with the Electric Light Station, Yates street.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a certified cheque or cash for 15 per cent. of the amount of tender, and is to be submitted on the understanding that in the case of the acceptance of any tender, delivery of the property tendered for shall not take place, nor any interference with its use and enjoyment by the Corporation, until the new electric power house on Telegraph street shall have been completed and its machinery put in running order.

An inventory of the said property may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.,
Victoria, B.C., Dec. 13th, 1894.

NOTICE.

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.
F. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
December 14, 1894. dec14

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Wharf and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, Dec. 12, 1894. dec13

WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that the Paragon Oil Cans in British Columbia are the property of the undersigned. People using them, other than those buying my oil, either through their grocer or me direct, are warned to desist. Notice is also given that Paragon Oil Cans must not be bought, sold or mutilated, and any person doing so will be prosecuted.
d14-1w THOMAS BROWNLEE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Leander Tepid Swimming Baths are now open again by F. J. Mesher. Donald F. McDonald has no connection with these baths whatever. Massage and Electric baths can be given as usual.

BILLS.

It is requested that all outstanding bills against the Board of School Trustees of Victoria City School District be presented at the office of the undersigned, 46 Fort St., not later than noon on Friday the 21st inst.
By order, B. WILLIAMS,
dec14-td Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Charles Joseph Vancouver Spratt, Andrew Gray and Alexander Kenneth Munro, has been dissolved by effluxion of time, Mr. Munro retiring as from the 11th day of November, 1894.

The business of the late firm has been purchased by C. J. V. Spratt and Andrew Gray who assume all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all the debts of the same must be paid. Mr. Andrew Gray assumes sole management.

C. J. V. SPRATT,
ANDREW GRAY,
d14-2w A. K. MUNRO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING AND MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Assessment No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above named company, payable at the company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law. By order of the Board of Directors. Victoria, 1st December, 1894.
d4td GEO. A. SARGISON, Sec'y.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Bird, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 22nd day of December, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria,
d14-1w Solicitors for the Executor.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 12th October, 1894. oct15-td

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John Coltart and Louis H. Jenns, under the firm name of Coltart & Jenns, 72 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved from the 23rd day of November, 1894, by mutual consent, Mr. L. H. Jenns retiring from the said firm. The business of the Atlas Assurance Co., and the United Fire Insurance Co. will in future be carried on at 72 Government street by myself. All accounts due by the said firm of Coltart and Jenns will be settled on presentation to me, and all debts owing must be paid to me.

JOHN COLTART.
November 29, 1894. nov30-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

CANADA
Coupon---Part 9.
Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents (12 cents if to be sent by mail), to the Times office, Broad St., Victoria, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per above number.
N.B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Santa Claus Waiting for the Times Xmas Fund.

"In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity."
—Pope.

Ten days until Christmas! Ten days of joyous happiness for the little ones. Then, with sparkling eyes and merry laughter, a rush for little stockings hanging on fireplace or bedpost.

Encircled by the social thoughts of Christmas time, still let the benignant figure of childhood stand unchanged! In every cheerful image and suggestion that the season brings, may the bright star that rests above the poor roof be the bright star of the Christian world!

It is deeply gratifying to note the ready response and kind words of approval which have met the movement inaugurated by the Times in its endeavor to bring a ray of happiness into every home—no matter how lowly—at Christmas time.

The season of great depression which for some time has rested like a pall over the entire world, has, we all know, been felt in this city to a considerable extent; and it is on an occasion such as Christmas that the sad lot of the unfortunate poor appeals to us strongly.

The plan which the Times proposes to follow in extending aid is one which will commend itself to all. Every clergyman in the city is requested to interest himself in reporting to the Times or to the committee cases requiring attention, when a member of the committee will at once take steps to extend the needed relief.

As has been stated before, Adjutant Archibald, of the Salvation Army, is authorized to collect subscriptions. Any sum, no matter how small, will be acceptable.

THE QUADRA'S WORK.

What Captain Walbran and His Crew Have Done This Season.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, went out of commission for the season this evening and is now moored in her winter quarters at the Custom House. During the commission some useful work has been successfully carried out. Early in the year several dangerous rocks and shoals in the northern waters of the Gulf of Georgia were accurately located and a large new steel can buoy moored on the southern extreme of the dangerous boulder at Rey Point reef, Cortes Island. This buoy, ship captains engaged in the northern trade to the islands, etc., in the gulf, find extremely useful. A substantial stone beacon has been built on zero rock in the place of the wooden beacon washed away last winter. When the Quadra was north on fishery service, the northern buoys had their annual overhauling and a new buoy was also established at the west end of Alford reef, entrance to Metlakatlah harbor. This buoy is another useful aid to navigation. In Baynes Sound two pile beacons have replaced the small spar buoys to mark the crossing of Kelp bar, the beacons being a great improvement on the buoys, and Grassy Point beacon has been re-erected at the end of that spit, the spit being found not to extend so far eastward as shown on the admiralty chart. A steam fog horn on Entrance Island has also been established this season and Portlock Point surveyed for a light station.

Whilst the Quadra is out of commission the engines will receive their annual overhauling, the holds painted and other necessary work carried out by the crew.

Take a Little Money

And buy a lot of toys at Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street. tf

Brief Locals.

—A bond has been furnished for the release of the bark Detroit, libelled by the owners of the Lorne, who claim $2500 for bringing her in from the cape, where she was in a leaking condition.

—Ah Hoi, who dusts off the gods and josses and otherwise looks after things in the Chinese joss house, reported yesterday that the hand of a vandal had robbed the cash box of $85. Later the police learned that they were not wanted, as the thief had been found and very likely forced to make return of the stolen property.

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. After the business was disposed of the following programme was rendered: Reading, Miss Isbister; song, Mr. Colman; recitation, Miss Brown; song, Mr. Furman; recitation, Mrs. Schultz; song, Mr. Culpin; recitation, Miss Eckersley; song, Mr. Moody.

—John S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner to Australia, is in the city. Mr. Larke is registered at the Driard. He sails for Australia by the Warrimoo on Sunday. The object of his visit to the Antipodes is to further trade relations between Canada and Australia, and the question of the Pacific cable will also be looked into. Mr. Larke was seen by a number of business men to-day, who made suggestions to him regarding trade relations. In the other cities through which he has passed he has had the benefit of consultation with business men. To-night at 8.30 there will be a meeting in the board of trade rooms, when Mr. Larke will be present. Deputations from Vancouver and Westminster boards of trade and members of the government will be present. Trade relations with Australia will be discussed.

—The congregation of the Calvary Baptist church have arranged a novel entertainment for Tuesday evening. It is a gentlemen's sale of work, all the articles to be offered for sale having been made by gentlemen. It is to take place in the parlor of the church between 6 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The ladies will also have a department for their sale of work, and still a third department will be for refreshments.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED.

Captain Roberts of the Maude Eulogized by the Passengers.

During the Maude's trip from the west coast Captain Roberts was presented with the following address:

Capt. Roberts, Commander S.S. Maud. Dear Sir:—Allow us, the undersigned, to thank you most sincerely for the kind and courteous treatment we received at your hands during this pleasant and at same time on account of the stormy weather most trying voyage.

No doubt every one of us will always most cheerfully remember how you captain, ably assisted by your officers and crew, under all trying circumstances; not only were you on the alert to attend to your duty as master, but at the same time made it cheerful for every one on board.

Thanking you once more very much and hoping you may be in command of the Maud, if not a larger and better adapted steamer for many years to come, we sign ourselves: Laughlin McLean, M. F. Keefe, C. N. Cox, William Cox, Theo. Magnesen, H. F. Steward, Thomas Herold, Charles R. M. Dougall, George Heater, Daniel G. Macaulay, M. Foley, John McLeod, Robt. E. McKeal, Isaac A. Gould, Fredrick Hackett.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Candidates for Mayor and Aldermen—Pay Day.

Nanaimo, Dec. 15.—The following requisition is being circulated around the city:

To Arthur Wilson, Esq. Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Nanaimo, having noted with satisfaction the stand taken, and principles advocated by you in municipal politics and having every confidence in your ability to advance the interests of our city in a higher office, do hereby request you to allow yourself to be nominated as a mayoralty candidate in the approaching municipal elections; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to secure your election."

The requisition is being largely signed.

The following were selected as candidates for aldermanic honors: South Ward, Messrs. Woodman, Cocking and D. S. McDonald; Middle, Messrs. Heddle, Booth and Campbell; North, Messrs. Mercer, Dobeson and A. E. Planta.

E. M. Yarwood, of the law firm of Yarwood & Young, and Miss Edith Stannard were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at St. Paul's church to-day. Rev. Canon Good conducted the ceremony in the presence of a large circle of friends of the contracting parties. Later in the afternoon the newly married couple left on the train for Victoria.

The pay roll of the New V. C. Company to-day amounted to $65,000. This sum will be considerably augumented next pay day as Protection Island shaft will be again opened up on Monday.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—R Cunningham, W Bond, Mrs McLeod, F Florence.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—T O Townley, J Anderson, J S Larke, Thos Forster, Mrs Mathews, T Cunningham, H Kepp, Capt Tatlow and wife, Chas Gardner Johnson and wife, F Buchanan, G W Henry, A Reid, E Thompson, J Latham, Officer Hoosen, Ned Warwick, T Roberts, C A Coleman.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Weiler Bros, Shore & Anderson, H & B, A I Works, McMillan & H, John Boyd & Co, Langley & Co, H B Co, J McMillan & Co, V P & T Co.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Armour & Co, order R J. J Piercy & Co, G L Courtney, Johns Bros, George Powell, Davidson Bros, T N Hibben, Colonist Co, B C Pottery Co, A J W Bridgman, C N Cameron, Canada Paint Co, Cookson & P, D H Ross, S Leiser, Mrs T Crowell, H B Co, Lenz & Leiser, Wilson Bros, A B Erskine, B Cooper, Langley & Co, Pither & Leiser, T Shotbolt, C W Bowes, Cochrane & M, W Jackson, Moore & Co, Dean & Cryderman, Morrison, E B Marvin, G A Bissell, T C Gambole, M Powers, Mrs Mason, Union Club, W B Acale, Wood & Orr, W H Brown, Dom Exp Co.

John Bull—I am pained and surprised, Sir Hibbert, to read your remarks about me. They were only worthy of my worst Fenian enemy.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Well, Mr. Bull, if you wish to secure "my" good opinion, you'll have to drop that ridiculous free trade policy.—Grip.

A little girl of six summers whose mind has been filled with delightful anticipations of the good things that Santa Clause will bring to her at Christmas time, exclaimed:

"Mamma, I know why the days are growing shorter. It is so Christmas will come sooner."

The road to success is paved with good advertisements.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

DIED.

MOFFAT—In this city on the 14th inst., Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Moffat, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Dec. 16th, at 2 p.m., from the family residence, No. 27 Heywood avenue, Beacon Hill Park. Friends will please accept this intimation.

COLE—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Dec. 13th, 1894, W. H. Cole, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from Mr. T. Storey's undertaking parlors on Sunday, Dec. 16th, at 1:30 p.m., and from Christ Church Cathedral at 2 p.m.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

J. G. Hyde has left for California.

Frank Florence, New York, is at the Oriental.

A. D. Charlton left Thursday night for Portland.

Walter Ford, Duncan's, is a guest at the Oriental.

Dr. D. W. Eberts left for San Francisco last evening.

G. C. Robertson, Moresby Island, is a guest at the New England.

J. E. Cameron, G. N. Blair, Montreal, are registered at the Driard.

Miss Dora Van Volkenburgh has returned from a visit to friends in California.

P. B. Morton and E. E. Dalley, San Francisco, are registered at the New England.

G. Halstead Montgomery, New York; L. P. Morse, San Francisco, are guests at the Driard.

Thos. Cunningham, Westminster; Henry Kipp, Chilliwack, are registered at the New England.

Jas. Anderson, Vancouver; P. Sheridan Cooke, C. A. W. Thomas, Friday Harbor, are guests at Hotel Victoria.

Dr. Corsan is slowly convalescing at Jubilee Hospital and it will be a couple of weeks yet before he will be able to be out.

Capt. George Roberts went to Alaska on the steamship Mexico. In his absence the City of Kingston is in chaurge of Capt. Ed. Clements.

THE CHURCHES.

Church of Our Lord, R.E., Humboldt St.—Usual services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop.

Evangelical Church of England, King's road, cor. Third street—Usual services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. G. C. King. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Central Presbyterian Church, cor. Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay—Rev. P. McF. McLeod will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Isaiah, 22 and 15; evening theme, "History repeats itself or lessons from recent events." Sunday Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Centennial Methodist, Rev. Joseph Hall—11 a.m., "Our departed Premier and the lessons of his life and death;" 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. White will present the claims of Columbian Methodist College.

Emmanuel Baptist church, pastor, P. H. McEwen, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "True citizenship;" evening subject, "Injuring one's self." Sunday school and pastor's bible class at 2:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian church, cor. Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. Evening subject, "Ten healed, and only one of them thankful." Reference in the prologue to the death of the late premier who rose from humble life to the highest position in the Dominion. The Christmas Sunday school festival and entertainment Friday evening.

Calvary Baptist church, Herald street, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, pastor—Subject in the morning at 11 o'clock, "Prosperity." Sabbath school at 12:15; Young Peoples' meeting at 6:15; subject in the evening at 7 o'clock, "Dog detained before the Lord."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian, cor. Douglas and Broughton streets, pastor, the Rev. W. Leslie Clay—Public service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

—Look here! you cannot do better than buy a real pretty lamp at Weiler Bros.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduced Prices.

In order to show appreciation to my customers for many years patronage I have lowered my prices so that all can look neat with little expense in the holidays. Gent's clothes cleaned and dyed and guarantee that your underwear will not be soiled from dyed goods. Clothes made to order.

THOS. W. PIERRE,
Jewel Block, - - - 74 Douglas St.
PIONEER DYE WORKS.

Wednesday and Thursday
DEC. 19 & 20.

SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS,
The Jolly Old Chums
DECLARED TO BE
The Funniest Farce of Them All.

THE BEST COMEDIANS.
THE CLEVEREST DANCERS.
THE NEWEST SPECIALTIES.
THE PRETTIEST GIRLS.

Everything New, Bright and Glittering
Prices, 50c., 75c. and $1.

And Now the Rush
For Xmas Presents
AT WEILER BROS.

Our Stock

Includes among many other things Plated Goods of every description, Fine Art China and Glassware, Elegant Effects in Brass and Iron Work, Full Line of Rattan Furniture, and a Great Miscellaneous Display.

Come early and get your pick.

JEWELRY, Etc

Do not
Buy
Any
Xmas
Presents
Until
You
See
Our
Stock
and Compare
Our Prices.

DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Jewelers,
59 Government St.

Incomparably Ahead of All Other Blends
A Luxury of Luxuries.
THE FAMOUS TAMILKANDE CEYLON TEA
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

What About Your Christmas Cake?

The question of nice fruits to put in it need not bother you. We have just opened a choice lot of Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants, lemon peel, etc.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokan at 5:30 p.m. same days.

—Some beautiful oak upholstered rockers in a variety of striking designs. See them before you buy a Christmas present. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Company.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., to sell by public auction on

Tuesday, Dec'r 18th,
At 11 o'clock A. M.
On the premises, Bastion street, next to the Board of Trade,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS

KIRKER & CO.'S Ginger Ale, Lime Juice, qts, and pts.; Raspberry Vinegar, qts, and pts.

BROWN POLSON'S Corn Flour in 1 lb. pkgs. and 14 lb. boxes.

AUSTRALIAN Sheeps' Tongues, Trotters, Kidneys, Cheeks, Corn Beef, 1 case Sample Meats, Mess Beef and Porf, 100 lb. barrels.

HAVANA CIGARS
ONE CASE OF ASSORTED BRANDS.

Stores from Schrs. W. P. Sayward and Penelope:
Canned meats, Tea, Rice, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Yeast Cakes, Syrup, Pearl Barley, Peas, Salmon, Beef, Pork, Sugar, Butter, Powder Shot, Wads.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.
dec13

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER,
Wednesday, Dec'r 19
At 11 o'clock A. M.
Balance of Stock
of the
STANLEY HOUSE!
Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Show Cases.

TERMS: CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.
Dec. 13-5t

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Jan. 5
Allan Line, Laurentian	Jan. 15
Allan Line, Numidian	Feb. 2
Dominion Line, Labrador	Jan. 1
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Jan. 24
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 2

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Dec. 29
Cunard Line, Etruria	Jan. 5
American Line, Berlin	Dec 26
American Line, New York	Jan. 2
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 2
White Star Line, Adriatic	Jan. 9
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Jan. 1
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	Jan. 8
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Dec. 29
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Jan. 5
Red Star Line, Friesland	Dec. 26
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Jan. 2
Allan State Line, Peruvian	Dec. 27

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

—Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; spedily cures. Never fails.